

UFO detector

Actually it's a magnetic field detector, but apparently UFOs do generate really big magnetic fields. The article implies a value of 1 gauss (about twice the Earth's magnetic field) at a slant range of 1 to 3 miles from "a small craft".

THE ELECTRONIC UFO DETECTOR

By Colin McCarthy

NOW that the "McCarthy UFO Detector" is out of production, and a detection network has been set up in the UK, many FSR readers have asked to see the circuit diagram printed in detail.

The Detector is different from the "compass-needle" type, in that it doesn't rely on mechanical movement, which introduces inertia, thereby lowering overall sensitivity. In place of the compass needle, a 10,000 ohm coil is wound on a soft iron former. This coil is connected to the high impedance input of a 5-transistor amplifier, having a gain of approximately 40 db. The output load of this amplifier is a high speed 50-ohm relay, the contacts of which, on operation, "self lock" the relay "on", and also supply current to operate a buzzer alarm.

The amplifier is fully stabilised and regulated by a Zener diode in the power supply.

Theory of Operation

When a small pulsing or moving magnetic field cuts the pickup coil, a minute voltage is produced. This voltage is amplified thousands of times until it generates enough current through the relay to cause it to "lock-up", thus sounding the alarm. To reset the Detector, a break-type contact button is incorporated. When pressed, this control open-circuits the supply to the relay; the circuit returns to standby, and the buzzer stops.

Tests have shown that a field strength of approximately 1 gauss moving at 1 cm/sec. is sufficient to pulse the Detector "on". If measurements which have been made on the presumed pulsing magnetic fields of UFOs are correct, the Detector should trigger at a slant range of approximately 1 to 3 miles for a small craft, and 5 to 10 miles on larger types. Several reports have reached me of the Detector triggering, and UFOs being seen within the above slant range figures. However many more reports are needed before serious research can really begin.

The Detector is not affected by normal changes in pressure and temperature. But large temperature variations could destroy the transistors. Electrical interference from passing cars will not trigger the device, unless the coil is within 6 inches to 1 foot

of the electrical system. Passing aircraft and satellites cannot affect the Detector.

To test the sensitivity of the device, rotate or move the pick-up coil quickly through the Earth's magnetic field. The buzzer should sound. As a further test, move a small magnet about 3 to 6 inches from the coil.

Triggering should be achieved on the first pass of the magnet.

The REVIEW would be happy to receive the name, address and phone number of any reader who has either constructed or bought a Detector (compass-needle or electronic type) and would like to join the U.K. detector network.

Circuit Diagram of McCarthy Magnetic Flux Detector

