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Designation: F 1468 – 95

Standard Practice for
Evaluation of Metallic Weapons Detectors for Controlled Access Search and Screening[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1468; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice requires the use of nonstandardized (user-supplied) test objects and test equipment. Evaluations made using the procedures outlined in this practice can be used for comparative evaluations only if the tests are made with the same equipment and test objects.

1.2 This practice establishes standard methods for the evaluation of walk-through metal weapons detectors and criteria for testing metal detection performance.

1.3 This practice specifies certain health, safety, and human factors criteria pertaining to the usage of this detection equipment.

1.4 This practice is intended for use by manufacturers and evaluators of electromagnetic field devices used for screening persons entering into controlled access areas. It is not intended to set performance levels nor limit or constrain operating technologies nor is it a document for use by the individual operators or users of such equipment at specific access control points.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For a specific hazards statement, see Note 1Note 1.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ANSI/IEEE Standard:*

C62.41 IEEE Guide for Surge Voltages in Low Voltage AC Power Circuits[2]

2.2 *ANSI Standard:*

C 101 Leakage Current for Appliances[3]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *clean tester*—a person who does not carry any objects which would significantly alter the signal produced when the person carries a test object; smaller test objects require more complete elimination of metallic objects. By example but not limitation, such significant objects may include: metallic belt buckles, metal buttons, cardiac pacemakers, coins, metal-frame eye glasses, hearing aids, jewelry, keys, mechanical pens and pencils, shoes with metal shanks or arch supports, metallic surgical implants, undergarment support metal, metal zippers, etc. In the absence of other criteria, a clean tester passing through a metal detector shall not cause a disturbance signal greater than 10 % of that produced when carrying the critical test object through the detector.

The tester shall have a weight between 50 and 104 kg (110 and 230 lb) and a height between 1.45 and 1.91 m (57 and 75 in.). Should a given detector be sensitive to body size because of designed or desired sensitivity, the physical size of testers should be smaller and within a narrower range.

3.1.2 *critical orientation*—the orientation of a test object which produces the smallest detection signal or weakest detection.

3.1.3 *critical sensitivity setting*—the sensitivity setting of a detector at which the critical test object in its critical orientation is detected at a 90 % or greater rate at the weakest or critical test point for the detector.

3.1.4 *critical test object*—the one test object out of any given group of objects which, in its worst-case or critical orientation, produces the worst-case or critical sensitivity setting for a specific detector. The group referred to consists of one or more objects which are to be detected under the same detector calibration.

3.1.5 *critical test point*—the location within the passage opening of a detector portal which produces the weakest signal response (the critical sensitivity) for the critical test object at its critical orientation.

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[1] This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F-12 on Security Systems and Equipment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F12.60 on Controlled Access Security, Search and Screening Equipment.

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[2] Available from the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th St., New York, NY 10017.

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

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3.1.6 *detector*—synonym (used in this practice for brevity) for a walk-through device for detecting weapons such as defined in 3.1.14.

3.1.7 *discrimination ratio*—an expression of a detector's ability to discriminate between a weapon and innocent personal possessions; it is the ratio of the signal generated by a critical test object to the signal generated by an assortment of innocent personal possessions. (See Section 8.)

3.1.8 *electrical influence test probe*—an air-core coil for creating electromagnetic fields that could influence detector capability. (See 15.3.)

3.1.9 *induced electromagnetic field test probe*—an air-core coil for measuring the strength of the induced electromagnetic fields generated by a detector. (See 15.2.)

3.1.10 *outside influence*—a site-related situation or occurrence of a mechanical or electrical nature which can alter the normal operation of the detector.

3.1.11 *test object*—any metallic object used to evaluate the detection capability of a detector. See 7.2 for specific requirements.

3.1.12 *test probe*—testing devices as specified in 15.2-15.4, utilized in the simulation of outside influences.

3.1.13 *testing laboratory site*—an area suitable for proper testing and evaluation of detectors. (See Section 6.)

3.1.14 *walk-through weapons detection device (detector)*—a free-standing screening device, utilizing an electromagnetic field within its portal structure, for detecting metallic weapons concealed on persons walking through the structure.

3.1.15 *weapon*—a device intended to do damage to personnel or equipment without intentionally harming the attacker, but requiring the attacker to physically activate the device. Examples include guns, knives, hand grenades, and similar items.

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4. Significance and Use

4.1 The significant attributes of this practice are the methods for determining the detection capabilities of metal detectors, the methods for determining the effects of outside influences on detectors, and certain safety requirements for detectors.

4.2 While this practice was originated for walk-through metal weapons detectors, it is equally applicable to detectors of other metal objects. The innocent objects set (15.1.2) would require modification commensurate with the size of the other object to be tested; some tests may not be required and other tests not included here may be necessary.

4.3 This practice includes testing site requirements (Section 6) to minimize data variations. These methods may be used at nonconforming sites if site-related disturbances and less-consistent data are tolerable.

4.4 This practice is not meant to constrain design liberty but it is applicable only to detectors which are designed for individuals to walk through. The portal structure shall be deemed to have met this criterion if it provides a minimum vertical clearance of 1.96 m (77 in.) and a minimum horizontal width clearance of 0.66 m (26 in.).

4.5 This practice recognizes that the complex movements of a test object when carried by a person walking through such a detector limit the precision and repeatability of the resultant observed signal. Averaged results from repeated tests under identical controllable conditions are recommended to obtain a closer approximation of the underlying true value for that set of conditions.

4.6 Where the term "significant" is used, it refers to phenomena which, in accordance with accepted engineering practices, exceed the normal variation of data.

5. Safety Requirements

5.1 *Personal Health and Safety*—The health and safety of searchees, operators, and other persons using or coming in contact with the equipment shall have been considered in the equipment design. In addition to the tip-over tests in 5.4 and 5.5, any hazards concerning factors in 5.2 and 5.3 shall be included in the evaluation report.

5.2 *Mechanical*—The equipment shall be free of sharp corners of protrusions that can puncture the skin or clothing or injure persons moving normally within the immediate area. Any potential tripping hazards, such as wires, cables, anti-tilt devices, ramps, etc., shall also be noted on the report.

5.3 *Electrical*—The detector shall be free of potential electrical shock hazards during operation.

5.4 *Portal Tip-over*—With a stop at the base of the detector to prevent sliding, a force shall be applied at or near the top of the detector in the direction of search passage until the detector starts to tip. The tipping moment, calculated as the height above the floor times the maximum force required, shall be recorded in the evaluation report. If anti-tilt fixtures or accessories are provided or recommended by the detector manufacturer, tests shall be conducted with and without such devices and recorded in the report.

5.5 *Accessory Table or Pedestal Tip-over*—Test as in 5.4 except apply the force at the point and in the direction for easiest tipping. Record the resultant moment.

5.6 Tip-over testing is not required if a detector must be anchored for proper operation.

6. Testing Laboratory Site and General Requirements

6.1 *Distancing Requirements*—Sites in which detectors are tested and evaluated shall be free of significant extraneous influences.

6.1.1 Walls, furniture, lighting, electrical power lines, etc., of metallic content or of electrically influencing nature (except for lines supplying power to the detector and interconnecting its components) shall be at least 3 m (118 in.) distant.

6.1.2 Overhead structures, such as ceilings or lights, shall be at least 1 m (39 in.) distant from the nearest surface of the detector and free of electrical lines within 3 m (118 in.).

6.2 *Floor Requirements*—The floor shall be solid and not capable of transferring vibration or shake to the detector of an amplitude discernible in the detector signal output when a clean tester walks through. It shall be free of steel except for nails or reinforcing bars. No electrical lines shall run in or under the floor closer than 2 m (79 in.) to any portion of the detector. If the manufacturer recommends shielding, such as an aluminum floor liner or elevated platform, it shall be in place before testing.

6.3 The working area shall include sufficient space for the detector and instrumentation equipment, and for personnel to operate it conveniently. The number of instrumentation stands or carts shall be minimized, they shall have low metal content and be located so that they do not influence test results.

6.4 Determine by appropriate engineering techniques that the testing site is free and remains free of all electrical influences which might affect the tests; this includes verification of the quality of the detector power source. Record in the evaluation report any deviations from 6.1-6.4.

6.5 The detector shall be in a totally operational condition, complete with such items as floor or wall shieldings, electronics pedestals, etc., in their normal operational position.

6.6 Many of the following procedures require quantitative measurements of signal magnitude. While all known manufacturers (as of 1992) can provide this capability, additional instructions or a specially instrumented evaluation unit may be necessary. It is strongly recommended that manufacturers be contacted for proper setup techniques; assumptions on how certain circuits operate may not be valid. If any manufacturer is unable to provide quantitative measurements of signal magnitude due to the inherent principles of operation of its metal detector, that manufacturer shall propose alternative procedures which will provide equivalent evaluation capability.

7. Procedure for Testing Detection Performance

7.1 The purpose of this procedure is to establish the sensitivity setting which is required for the detection of the worst-case test object in its worst orientation at the least-sensitive location within the portal opening. This is the critical sensitivity for detection of the critical test object in its critical orientation at the critical test point.

7.2 For the evaluation of detectors under this practice, the test object or objects shall be actual (not simulated) objects which, individually or collectively, represent the characteristics of the weapons or other contraband objects which it is desired to detect.

7.3 As a clean tester walks through a detector carrying a test object, the path taken by the object can be approximated by a straight line through a horizontally and vertically located point within the portal opening. This ignores the side-to-side rocking, vertical bouncing, body rotation, and velocity surging which the walking motion of all people exhibit to a greater or lesser degree. These secondary motions alter the signal generated by a test object when it is carried by a clean tester, compared to the signal from the same test object when carried by a mechanized straight-line carrier apparatus.

7.3.1 To simulate actual usage, a walk-through of a clean tester carrying a test object, repeated sufficient times for statistical accuracy, produces the definitive critical sensitivity data.

7.4 A mechanized carrier will produce more-consistent data in less time than is otherwise possible. When such equipment is available, its use is recommended for determining the intrinsic sensitivity topography of a detector. Normally, the critical test object, its critical orientation, and the critical grid location point can be determined, along with an approximate critical sensitivity.

7.4.1 A walk-through is necessary to determine the true critical sensitivity. In the absence of a conflicting requirement, walk-throughs shall be at an approximate velocity of 0.9 m/s (3 ft/s).

7.5 If a mechanized carrier is not available, the same tests can be performed by a person carrying the test object. More identical passes may be necessary to obtain adequate consistency.

7.6 *Test Object Orientation*:

7.6.1 For the purposes of this practice, the specific nomenclature and positions given in 7.6.2-7.6.4 are adopted for consistency in referring to the orientation of weapons (guns or other weapons) with respect to both the human body and metal detectors. Rotation within an orientation (7.6.2-7.6.4) can produce significant differences in signal magnitude.

7.6.2 *In-Out*—The barrel of a gun is horizontal and parallel to the direction of passage through the detector; the butt is directly below the barrel and the muzzle is pointed away from the tester. A knife is also horizontal and parallel to the passage direction with the point away from the tester; the flat of the blade is vertical.

7.6.3 *Vertical*—The barrel of a gun is vertical with its muzzle down. When on the torso, the butt is flat against the body and to the right of the person carrying the test object. When on the leg, the butt is flat against the side of a leg (butt in-out). A knife is vertical with its point down; the flat of the blade is against either the body or the side of a leg. The rotation in accordance with 7.6.1 applies here.

7.6.4 *Across*—The barrel of a gun is horizontal and at right angles to the direction of passage through the detector; the butt is directly below the barrel and the muzzle points to the left of the tester. A knife is also horizontal and at right angles to the passage direction with the point to the left of the tester and the flat of the blade against the body.

7.7 The most comprehensive test method for determining detector sensitivity requires passing all test objects in a group in all orientations through all points of a selected grid pattern within the portal opening. This must be repeated for all combinations of optional operating modes, multiple channels, and alternate configurations, etc. The amount of testing required may, if desired, be reduced by the following procedures.

7.7.1 In the absence of other criteria, start sensitivity measurements at a grid location point at the horizontal center between the side panels and vertically equidistant from both top and bottom ends of all panel coils; a vertical height from the floor of 0.8 to 1.0 m (33 to 39 in.) is often usable.

7.7.2 Begin with the vertical object orientation; pass all objects in the test object group to be evaluated through the detector. Eliminate test objects which produce a signal twice as large as the smallest signal for the group.

7.7.3 Test the remaining objects in the other two mutually orthogonal orientations (across and in-out). Eliminate objects in orientations that produce signals 50 % larger than the smallest signal.

7.7.4 Using only the objects and orientations not eliminated in 7.7.2 and 7.7.3, determine the signals produced at intervals along a vertical axis centered between the panels. If the signals are relatively constant, grid intervals of 0.2 m (8 in.) are

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adequate. Near the top and bottom and near any area producing abrupt changes in sensitivity, intervals of one half or one quarter of this size may be necessary. The critical object and orientation will usually be the combination giving the weakest response.

7.7.4.1 For programmable metal detectors, the critical test object can vary from program to program. Repeat 7.7.2-7.7.4 for all program versions to be evaluated.

7.7.5 Determine the signals at intervals across the portal opening for the critical object and orientation of 7.7.4. This should be at a vertical height as described in 7.7.1, which 7.7.4 indicates does not have an abrupt change in sensitivity. Intervals of 100 mm (4 in.) are normally adequate unless an abrupt change appears. If this does occur, repeat tests across the opening at other vertical positions to locate and quantify the area of abrupt change.

7.7.6 For any given usage of a metal detector, it is the responsibility of the evaluator to decide on the exact area within the portal opening from which the critical detection point will be determined.

7.7.7 From the data obtained in 7.7, select the critical test object, orientation, location, and sensitivity setting within the area of interest in accordance with 7.7.6. Record this data and alternate detector configurations or modes (if applicable) in the evaluation report.

7.7.8 For the critical sensitivity setting of 7.7.7 but in the absence of any test object, determine and record the ambient or background signal level.

7.7.9 For the critical sensitivity setting of 7.7.7 but in the absence of any test object, determine and record the signal level when the clean tester walks through.

7.7.10 For the critical conditions of 7.7.7, determine and record the effect, if any, when the walking velocity of the tester is reduced from the normal 0.9 to 0.5 m/s (3.0 to 1.7 ft/s) and also when it is increased to 1.3 m/s (4.2 ft/s).

8. Procedure for Measuring Metallic Discrimination

8.1 The primary purpose of this procedure is to determine a detector's ability to discriminate between innocent personal possessions and the objects to be detected.

8.2 With the detector operating under the same conditions and sensitivity as used for 7.7.7, determine the signal generated by a clean tester carrying the critical test object at its critical orientation and location.

8.3 With the detector operating under the same conditions and sensitivity as used for 7.7.7, determine the signal generated by a clean tester carrying only the array of personal possession objects at their given locations in accordance with 15.1

8.4 Divide the critical test object signal by the possessions signal to obtain the metallic discrimination ratio. Record this ratio in the evaluation report.

8.5 The entire set of possessions in 15.1.2 is suitable for testing many weapons detectors. Where a detector is to be used for small objects, larger items in the set should be deleted until the signal from the possessions array is smaller than the signal from the smallest test object. (See 15.1.2.)

9. Procedure for Determining the Peak-Induced Electromagnetic Field

9.1 With the detector generating its normal detection field, use the induced electromagnetic field test probe in 15.2 to examine the volume described by the two dimensions of the detector opening and the length of the detector in the passage direction. No portion of the probe shall be closer than 180 mm (7 in.) to any side wall or side-defining structural member. Locate the position and orientation of the test probe which produces the maximum induced voltage; record the shape of the waveform and the peak-to-peak value.

9.2 For a sinusoidal waveform, the peak-to-peak field in microtesla is:

$$\mu\text{Tesla} = 0.312\ (V)\ (T) \tag{1}$$

where:
V = induced peak-to-peak millivolts,
T = period, ms, and
100 μT = 1 gauss.

9.3 For a non-sinusoidal field, integrate the induced waveform using a RC integrator with a time constant such that wRC >>1 for the lowest measured frequency. The peak-to-peak field in microtesla is:

$$\mu\text{Tesla} = 1.97\ (R)\ (C)\ (V\text{out}) \tag{2}$$

where:
w = 6.28 × frequency, Hz,
R = resistance, MΩ,
C = capacitance, μF, and
Vout = peak-to-peak output of RC integrator, μV.

Voltage amplification will be necessary. As a compromise between integration and amplification, a R-C time constant of 0.01 s has been used at pulse rates in the 200 to 300-Hz region with acceptable results.

9.4 The detector shall alert the operator in case a component or other failure should accidentally produce electromagnetic fields that fall to levels which endanger the detector function.

10. Conditions Applicable to Outside Influence Tests (See Sections 11-13)

10.1 Tests in 11.2, 12.1, and 12.2 require measurement of detector sensitivity. For all other tests, the detector shall be in its "actively detecting" mode and operating at the critical sensitivity setting in 7.7.7.

10.2 Except for 12.1 (power supply variation), conduct all tests at the manufacturer's nominal nameplate power supply voltage.

10.3 Some detectors have passive provisions for combatting outside influences, such as shields or shielded portals. Unless the shielding is built-in and not intended to be removed, record two sets of data to show the effects of such provisions.

10.4 Some detectors are symmetrical from side to side, while others have one side which is less sensitive to outside influences than the other side. If the detector is not symmetrical, record data for both sides.

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10.5 For detectors with more than one channel generating a detection signal, recorded results shall reflect the most adverse findings with respect to outside influences.

10.6 For detectors with optional operating modes, record additional sets of data to show the effects of such modes.

10.7 For detectors which do not have electronics packages integral with the structure, repeat all distance-related tests with relation to the electronics package in its remote placement. Record the least-favorable data.

11. Procedure for Testing for Outside Influences: Mechanical

11.1 *Influence of Moving Metal Objects*:

11.1.1 Use a test probe simulating a metallic briefcase as described in 15.4.

11.1.2 A clean tester shall carry the test probe outside the portal structure in a path parallel to normal passage flow at a height of 200 mm (8 in.) from its bottom edge to the floor and again at a height of 1.5 m (59 in.) from the floor.

11.1.3 Conduct the test for each portal side; determine the maximum distance between the test probe and the detector which can generate an alarm at the critical sensitivity setting. Record this distance for each side on the evaluation report.

11.2 *Influence of Reinforcing Steel in Concrete Floors*:

11.2.1 Place the detector on the reinforcing-bar (re-bar) apparatus as described in 15.5.

11.2.2 Repeat the test procedure in Section 7 for grid locations near the floor to determine the change in detection caused by the presence of the re-bar. Report the general effects. If there is a decrease, determine and record the re-bar to test object distance at which such decrease is 10 % or less.

12. Procedure for Testing for Outside Influences: Electrical Power Line

12.1 *Supply Voltage Variation*—This test determines the change of detector sensitivity as the power supply voltage changes.

12.1.1 Vary the line power supply voltage between the nominal voltage minus 15 % and the nominal voltage plus 15 %, unless the manufacturer's nameplate or specifications state a narrower range of line power supply voltage. In such cases, use the lesser range and so note on the evaluation report.

12.1.2 The means used to vary the line power supply voltage shall have a low impedance to avoid clipping of voltage or current waveforms; some variable autotransformers, among other devices, can cause this problem.

12.1.3 Test the detector sensitivity for the critical test object in the critical orientation at the critical test point at nominal supply voltage, repeating the test recorded in 7.7.7. Determine and record the change in detector sensitivity at each voltage extreme with respect to nominal line voltage after the detector has operated for 30 min at that voltage extreme.

12.1.4 If a detector is to be operated from a power source not in synchronization with normal line power (such as a motor-generator, uninterruptible power supply or a battery), perform the following tests as appropriate.

12.1.4.1 Determine and record the variation of detector sensitivity caused by the maximum specified variation in power frequency of the off-line power source while operating at its nominal operating voltage.

12.1.4.2 When a battery is used, record the sensitivity with a fully charged battery and then after the manufacturer's specified maximum battery operating time.

12.2 *Low-Level-Conducted Noise*—This test determines the change in the ambient signal caused by typical electrical noise injected through power line conduction.

12.2.1 To avoid radiated noise, all apparatus used for this test shall be remotely located from the detector. Detector power shall be run from the apparatus to the detector through a grounded metal conduit.

12.2.2 Power the detector through the line impedance stabilization network of 15.6 and use the conducted noise isolation filter of 15.7 to measure both line-neutral noise and line-ground noise in accordance with Fig. 1. Use an oscilloscope to read the ambient noise levels and record these levels in the evaluation report.

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12.2.3 Although the detector is operating at the critical sensitivity as measured previously in 7.7.7, the line impedance stabilization network may change the detector ambient signal level. Reread and record this signal.

12.2.4 Connect the silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR) noise source as described in 15.8 to the detector power. Read and record the change in the detector ambient signal level, the line-to-neutral generated noise, and the line-to-ground generated noise.

12.2.5 Repeat the test of 12.2.4 by removing the SCR noise source and connecting the switching power supply noise source of 15.9. Read and record the change in the detector ambient signal level, the line-to-neutral generated noise, and the line-to-ground generated noise.

12.3 *High-Level (Lightning) Conducted Noise*—This test determines the effects of a simulated lightning strike injected through power line conduction.

12.3.1 This test is optional conducted only where detectors are to be used under abnormal operating conditions that justify

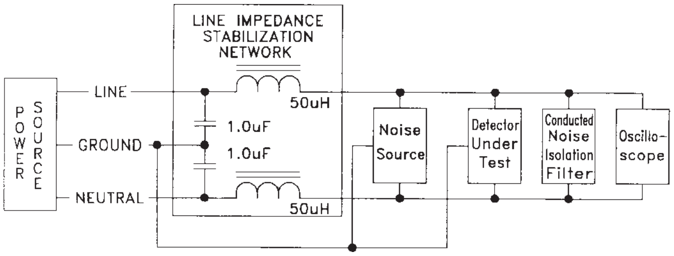

FIG. 1 Configuration for the Low-Level Conducted Noise Test

the cost and danger. The necessary test equipment is expensive and not generally available, even in independent testing laboratories.

NOTE 1—**Caution:** This test involves both high currents and high voltages. Unless the manufacturer states that his metal detector can tolerate these conditions, *Do Not Perform This Test*. If the equipment is unable to withstand these test conditions, it can explosively disintegrate. Follow all safety precautions recommended by the test equipment manufacturer. *Do Not Attempt To Conduct This Test Without Prior Experience*.

12.3.2 Subject the detector to the surge voltages and currents recommended in ANSI/IEEE C62.41 for Category A. Record any observed physical damage. Repeat the test recorded in 7.7.7. Record the change in sensitivity, if any.

13. Procedure for Testing for Outside Influences: Electrical

13.1 The following tests use the electrical influence test probe as specified and connected in 15.3 to inject an outside electrical field into a metal detector. The specified voltage levels are measured across the test probe coil.

13.2 For each test, examine the region around the detector portal and electronics, at heights from floor level to 1.5 m (59 in.) above the floor, to determine the worst-case orientation and location of the test probe with respect to the detector. (Close proximity of the probe to the detector is desirable, indicating less effect from the outside interference.) At the critical sensitivity setting, determine the greatest distance between the test probe and the detector at which an alarm is generated. See 10.3 and 10.4 for circumstances which will require more than one set of data. Record all distances on the evaluation report.

13.3 *Transient Hum Test*—This test simulates interference from motors or electronic equipment being turned on and off, ground faults, loops of wiring in a building, changes in line voltage, etc.

13.3.1 Energize the test probe with an alternately connected and disconnected 6-V RMS signal derived from local line power, using an audio amplifier or a mechanical or electronic switch cycling at a 0.1-Hz rate. Switching need not be synchronous with the line power. A relay switching a transformer secondary has been satisfactory if all components except the test probe are shielded from or located remotely from the detector. Fig. 2 is another suggested (nonmandatory) approach for implementing this function.

13.3.2 Determine and record the alarm-generating distance in accordance with 13.2.

13.4 *Noise Spike Test*—This test simulates noise from motor-control triacs, motorized wheel chairs, and electronically controlled heat sources.

13.4.1 Energize the test probe with voltage pulses having a duration of 0.5 ms, a peak amplitude of 15 V, and a repetition rate of 20 ± 1 Hz. Fig. 3 is a suggested (nonmandatory) approach for implementing this function.

13.4.2 Determine and record the alarm-generating distance in accordance with 13.2.

13.5 *TV Noise Test*—This test simulates the horizontal synchronization from local closed-circuit TV equipment.

13.5.1 Energize the test probe with a rectangular voltage waveform having the frequency of the local closed-circuit TV horizontal sweep rate ± 5 %, a 20 ± 5 % duty factor, and a 15-V peak-to-peak amplitude.

13.5.2 Determine and record the alarm-generating distance in accordance with 13.2.

13.6 *Audio Frequency Noise Test*—This test simulates audio noise.

13.6.1 Energize the test probe with pseudo-random noise, filtered at −3 dB/octave from 10 to 40 KHz, at a 10-V RMS level. Fig. 4 is a suggested (nonmandatory) approach for implementing this function.

NOTE 2—Pseudo-random pink noise generator: 80 KHz clock, 23-bit feedback shift register, length = 8 388 607 counts (102 s).

13.6.2 Determine and record the alarm-generating distance in accordance with 13.2.

13.7 *Switching Power Supply Noise Test*—This test simulates noise radiated from a switching-type power supply.

13.7.1 Energize the test probe with a sine or square wave having a center frequency of 40 KHz and frequency modulated by a 1 ± 0.5-Hz triangular waveform which produces a frequency deviation between 20 and 30 KHz peak-to-peak, driving the test probe at a 15-V peak-to-peak level.

13.7.2 Determine and record the alarm-generating distance in accordance with 13.2.

13.8 *Fluorescent Light Noise Test*—This test simulates the noise influence of fluorescent lighting.

13.8.1 Energize the test probe with an alternately connected and disconnected 6-V RMS signal derived from local line power; this is the same signal used in 13.3.1.

13.8.2 Using a nonmetallic stepladder or equivalent, examine the area above the portal and electronics to determine the worst-case orientation and location of the test probe with respect to various elements of the detector and the maximum distance between the test probe and the detector which, under the worst-case conditions, can generate an alarm at the critical sensitivity setting. Record this distance on the evaluation report.

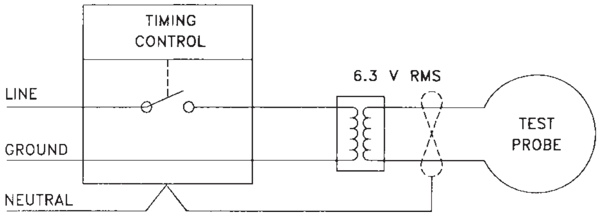

FIG. 2 Suggested Approach for the Transient Hum Test

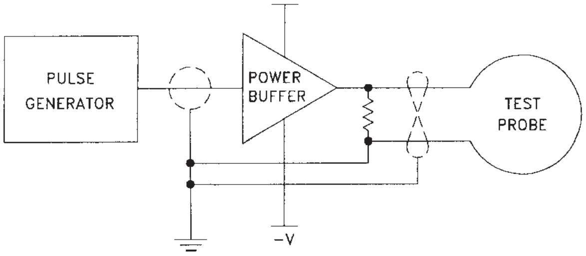

FIG. 3 Suggested Approach for the Noise Spike Test

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