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## Chapter 1 General Information

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Table 1-1. Performance Specifications (1 of 2)

*Specifications are valid when the unit is calibrated at ambient temperature after a 5 minute warmup.*

<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
Frequency Range	
<b>Site Master S110</b>	600 to 1200 MHz
<b>Site Master S111</b>	300 to 1200 MHz
<b>Site Master S330</b>	700 to 3300 MHz
<b>Site Master S331</b>	25 to 3300 MHz
Frequency Accuracy (CW Mode)	75 parts per million
Frequency Resolution	100 kHz
Measurement Range VSWR	1.00 to 65.00
Return Loss Resolution	0.1 dB
*Fault Location Resolution, nominal	0.8% of maximum range
Dynamic Range	54 dB
Directivity (corrected)	35 dB (Standard Calibration) 42 dB (Precision Calibration)
Test Port, Type N	50 Ohms
Max. Power output, nominal	
<b>Site Master S110, S111</b>	+9 dBm
<b>Site Master S330, S331</b>	–7 dBm (25 to 800 MHz) –3 dBm (800 to 1600 MHz) –14 dBm (1600 to 3300 MHz)
**Immunity to Interfering signals up to the level of	+10 dBm ( <b>Site Master S110, S111</b> ) –15 dBm ( <b>Site Master S330, S331</b> )
Maximum Input (Damage Level)	+22 dBm

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Table 1-1. Performance Specifications (2 of 2)

Measurement Accuracy	
Measurement accuracy depends on calibration components.	
Standard calibration components have a directivity of 35 dB.	
Precision calibration components have a directivity of 42 dB.	
Temperature	
Storage	-20° C to 75° C
Operation	0° C to 50° C
Maximum (burnout) level of incoming signal at port	+22 dBm
Weight	2.2 pounds
Size	8x7x2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> inches

*\* Fault location is accomplished by inverse Fourier Transformation of data taken with the **Site Master**. Resolution and maximum range depend on the number of frequency data points, frequency sweep range and relative propagation velocity of the cable being tested.*

$$\text{Maximum Range} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^8) (129) (V_f)}{(F2 - F1)}$$

Where: F1 is start frequency  
F2 is stop frequency  
V<sub>f</sub> is relative propagation velocity

*\*\* Immunity measurement is made in CW mode with incoming interfering signal exactly at the same frequency (worst case situation). Typical immunity is better when swept frequency is used.*

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