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# Site Master™

Transmission Line and Antenna Analyzer

5 MHz - 20 GHz



Improve Quality and Reduce Maintenance Expense With Frequency Domain Reflectometry and Spectrum Analysis



### PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SAVES MAINTENANCE EXPENSE

Anritsu's Site Master cable and antenna analyzer performs return loss/SWR and fault identification in Cellular, PCS/DCS, paging, WLAN/ WPBX and other communication system applications. Designed to withstand the rigors of field use, Site Master provides easy-to-use, accurate, repeatable performance in lightweight, battery-operated units covering the 5 MHz to 20 GHz range.

Used widely in installation, deployment and periodic maintenance of cellular communication sites, Site Master is the preferred choice of many network operators.

### Easy-to-Use

Site Master's menu driven interface requires little training and simplifies the field engineers and technicians task of site-to-site deployment and maintenance by identifying, recording and solving problems without sacrificing measurement accuracy. Users are able to store ten test setups and up to 200 measurement traces in nonvolatile memory. A notebook computer can be used with the RS-232 interface for automated control and data collection in the field.



Reporting software for PC use is Windows 95/98, NT workstation compatible and supports long alphanumeric file names for descriptive data labeling. The software can store an unlimited number of data traces for comparison to historical performance. Data traces can be easily and quickly downloaded from the Site Master to a PC database with a single menu selection or a printer via an RS-232 serial cable for analysis.



Site Master Software Tools provides a data base to compare maintenance interval performance to site commissioning data. The Distance-To-Fault display pinpoints problem areas before they degenerate into failures. In the graph above, a loosened connector changes the return loss characteristic from 38 dB to 33 dB (< 0.05 SWR increase). It meets SWR specifications, but is indicative of a probable loose weather seal which will eventually allow water intrusion.

### Accurate, Repeatable Measurements

Utilizing vector error correction, Site Master delivers accurate, reliable and repeatable return loss/SWR and fault location measurements. Site Master's high immunity to interference allows users to conduct measurements of an active site without the loss of accuracy.

### **Rugged and Reliable**

Designed specifically for field environments, Site Master withstands harsh environments and rough handling. Built-in energy conservation combined with a rechargeable battery pack allows users to extend battery life beyond an eight hour work day. Site Master can also be operated from a 12.5 Vdc source such as an AC-DC adapter or automotive cigarette lighter adapter, which also simultaneously charges the battery.

### AND IMPROVES QUALITY.

### Cost Savings and Quality Improvement

Wireless market competition requires operators to reduce per site maintenance expense. Site Master's Frequency Domain Reflectometry (FDR) techniques break away from the traditional fix-after-failure maintenance process by finding small, hard to identify problems before major failures occur.

Site Master's approach to preventive maintenance pays for itself quickly. A poorly installed weather seal will corrode connectors and, if undetected, will eventually damage expensive coaxial cable. Only Site Master has the sensitivity to identify the connector problem before the cable is damaged. Distance-To-Fault provides the clearest indication of trouble areas (screen display on page 2).

Where antenna system performance remains stable, Site Master's excellent repeatability shows a nearly identical Distance-To-Fault (DTF) display. Climbing to the antenna becomes unnecessary; Site Master verifies antenna characteristics from ground level.

### **FDR Technique**

Frequency Domain Reflectometry, (FDR), and Time Domain Reflectometry, (TDR), have similar acronyms, and both techniques are used to test transmission lines.

But, that's where the similarities end. TDRs are not sensitive to RF problems: the stimulus is a DC pulse, not RF. Thus, TDRs are primarily used after antenna system failures – *a Fix-After-Failure* maintenance philosophy.

The Failure Prevention approach inherent to FDR techniques saves the expense of trouble shooting time and cable replacement. FDR techniques enhance quality because the system isn't allowed to degrade into a failure. Deficient connectors, lightning arrestors, cables, jumpers, or antennas are replaced before call quality is compromised. TDRs are unable to evaluate antenna quality. Since FDR technique uses an RF sweep, antennas are tested at their correct operating frequency. Site Master sweeps the antenna accurately with Distance-To-Fault, by compensating for the RF insertion losses in the cable. Thus, tower climbing is rarely necessary.

Site Master's sweep signal can pass through quarter-wave lightning arrestors – providing an accurate display of the subsequent transmission line's characteristics. DC pulses from a TDR can't "see" beyond band limiting devices such as filters, quarter-wave lightning arrestors, or duplexers.

Weather degrades antenna systems. Regular maintenance using Frequency Domain Reflectometry dramatically improves barsh weather survival.

### LABORATORY PERFORMANCE IN A HANDHELD RF ANALYZER

### **Return Loss and SWR**

Site Master's RF sweep display plots either SWR or Return Loss versus frequency. This display is used to ensure conformance to engineering specifications. Measurement easily toggles between SWR or return loss using the standard conversion formula.

Return Loss =  $-20 \log \left( \frac{\text{VSWR} - 1}{\text{VSWR} + 1} \right)$ 



The quality of calibration components can be spot checked on-site by comparing two precision loads in this frequency domain display. (Handy if someone drops a component accidentally). After calibrating with the open, short and the 42 dB precision load, connect another precision load. The return loss (SWR) trace should be better than 42 dB (1.016).

### RF Wattmeter Power Monitor

The optional RF Wattmeter features precision, high return loss (low SWR) detectors. This excellent impedance match drastically reduces the largest component of power measurement error, mismatch uncertainty. Display formats include absolute power (dBm or Watts) and relative power (dBr or %). Built-in Auto-Averaging automatically reduces the effects of noise. Zeroing control allows optimum measurement accuracy at low power levels.

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### **Distance-To-Fault**

The Distance-To-Fault system is built into all the Site Master Models as a standard feature. Return loss (SWR) measurement data is processed with a specialized Fast Fourier Transform. The resulting data indicates return loss (SWR) versus distance.

The algorithm mathematics are identical to the "time domain" software in vector network analyzers. However, the operational controls and menus are simplified specifically for transmission line and antenna tests. A single softkey selection on the main menu activates the DTF mode.

### Cable Loss

The insertion loss performance of installed cables can be verified without access to the opposite end. This single ended measurement requires only that the opposite end of the cable be open or short circuited.

Cable loss can be checked without disconnecting the antenna or climbing the tower. The out of band characteristic of most antennas is approximately an open circuit. Simply calibrate Site Master below the antenna's frequency range and





Distance-To-Fault pinpoints the location and reflection amplitude of transmission line components.



Verify cable insertion loss from ground level.

measurements when tests are made at the same input connection. If the antenna or other line component is disconnected, always duplicate these disconnections to ensure comparable results.

Single detector range exceeds -50 to +20 dBm. The standard detector frequency range of 5 to 3,000 MHz can be extended to 20 GHz.

### >90 dB DYNAMIC RANGE IN A TWO-PORT RF ANALYZER

New, higher performance antenna systems obsolete traditional installation and maintenance procedures. Performance enhancing design trends such as high sector-to-sector isolation, tower mounted amplifiers and duplexed antennas add new complexities to installation test.

Two-port Site Master models simplify performance verification techniques. The S200 series includes a second test port for isolation, gain and insertion loss measurements.

### Isolation

Improving isolation between antenna sectors can reduce cell-to-cell RF interference and improve system capacity. Site Master's high dynamic range ensures that antenna isolation is accurately measured - including the extremely high, >90 dB, isolation ranges required at RF-RF repeater sites. High interference immunity reduces the effects of ambient RF signals.







Measuring antenna isolation during periodic maintenance intervals conveniently verifies antenna position after harsh weather. If the antenna has been moved from the installed mounting angle, the change in side lobe and back lobe coupling magnitudes between the antennas causes a clear performance change.

Tx-Rx isolation of duplexers and filters is easily tested with Site Master's >90 dB dynamic range. Filters are easily aligned and verified to manufacturer's specifications.

Site Master automatically applies averaging when measuring low signal levels such as during Tx-Rx isolation tests or during antenna isolation path calibration, which can include 60 to 80 dB of insertion loss between sectorized antennas.

### Gain

The S251A/S251B, with output power selectable at +6 dBm or –30 dBm and optional built-in Bias Tee, provides two-port insertion gain measurement of Tower Mounted Amplifiers (TMA) without the need of an external supply through the PDU (Power Distribution Unit) and an external attenuator. Thus, simplifying the technicians task of amplifier verification.



Amplifier Gain Test Measurement.

Most TMAs omit Tx-to-Rx bypass switching due to Tx-Rx isolation requirements.

TMA, consists of duplexers and LNAs (low noise amplifiers), improves receive side signal strength and reduces the number of antennas. The duplexer separates Tx and Rx signals from a single antenna feed and minimizes unwanted interference into the LNA. The LNA boosts signal-to-noise ratio by adding gain to reduce system noise figure. Performance improvement is maximized when the LNA is physically close to the antenna. Thus, mounting is usually at the top of the tower.

The system is easily tested during installation - when someone is at the top of the tower to interchange cable connections. Once the weather seals are in place, test signals must be coupled into the antenna. Site Master is designed to perform both installation and maintenance tests from ground level.



Site Master's high dynamic range enables LNA measurements at ground level.

Site Masters' industry leading high RF interference immunity allows test signal injection between antennas with a minimum of interference induced distortion.

## EXTEND FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT WITH MICROWAVE SITE MASTER

### Accurate and Repeatable

The Site Master S800 series, is the most accurate and convenient tool available for field installation, verification, troubleshooting and repair of microwave systems. Difficult test specifications are easy to verify. The S800 series improves quality and reduces maintenance expenses by providing vector corrected calibration and a convenient user interface. These new microwave Site Master models test waveguide and coaxial cables more conveniently than laboratorysized scalar analyzers or microwave test sets.

### **Vector Error Correction**

Vector error correction within the S800 series improves the quality and convenience of measurements compared to traditional scalar techniques. Accuracy and repeatability account for errors such as test port match and source match errors. Vector correction allows the test port to achieve the highest commercial directivity to 50 dB (frequency range dependent) using relatively small calibration components.

### Waveguide Calibration

The test port interface to the waveguide under test is a small coaxial-to-waveguide adapter rather than a bulky precision coupler.

**REFERENCE PLANE** 

The calibration components include two offset shorts, 1/8 and 3/8 wavelength, and a precision load. The two offset shorts eliminates the reference error suffered by scalar systems when only a single waveguide short is used to determine the 0.0 dB reflection reference level.

Site Master's innovative flange design mates to square, rectangular or circular flanges. For a given waveguide size, only one calibration set is required.

Site Master's waveguide calibration components are built with precision alignment pins which mate to the companion coaxial to waveguide adapters. Proper alignment of waveguide is fast and convenient.

### **Waveguide Dispersion**

Vector error correction also improves the quality of Distance-To-Fault data. Not only is the reflection magnitude more accurate, but also the waveguide dispersion correction for fault distance (different frequencies propagate at different speeds) is more accurate and repeatable. The post-vector corrected data accounts for the non-dispersive length of coaxial cable preceding the input of the waveguide under test. Scalar based systems suffer reflection magnitude errors (a failure looks better than actual) and length inaccuracies in proportion to the relative lengths of the coaxial input cable and waveguide under test.







Calibration components mate directly to a variety of commercial and standard military flanges eliminating the necessity of bulky, precision waveguide couplers. A few examples of waveguide adapters are 35UA187N, 35UM40N, and 35UM58.



Vector Correction Avoids Bulky Waveguide Coupler

### SITE MASTER WITH SPECTRUM ANALYSIS CAPABILITY

Site Master Models S114B, and S332B add spectrum analysis capability to the standard cable and antenna analyzer.

Now technicians and field engineers can identify and solve RF system problems like coverage, interference, antenna alignment, in-band interference from unwanted sources, and other path related signal problems.

### **Signal Mapping**

Ideal for site surveys and other signal mapping applications, the Site Master Models S114B, and S332B can optimize placement of antennas and access points in a WLAN or WPBX network. Identification of potential in-band interference as well as transmitted signal quality can be easily performed as the installer moves about the installation site.



### **Field and Maintenance**

Ideal for field maintenance, the Site Master S114B, S332B simplifies the task of going site-to-site identifying, recording and solving problems. Moreover, these tasks can be completed in a fraction of the time required to haul bench-top or "portable" equipment to the field.

Precision calibration, synthesizer-based design and built-in measurement functions allow for easy verification of system compliance. User-frequency menu functions, high sensitivity, and excellent repeatability pinpoint the smallest RF signal levels. Harmonics, Occupied Bandwidth, and potential interference can be measured before small problems grow into big, costly, time-consuming headaches and unwanted site down time.

### **RF Interference**

Identifying the RF Interference problems can be very difficult. Site Master's low noise floor (greater than –90 dBm) make small signals easily detectable.



# NEVER BEFORE HAS ONE ANALYZER SOLVED SO MANY ANTENNA SYSTEM PROBLEMS

Anritsu Site Master Models	S113B	S114B	S251A	S251B	S331A	S331B	S332B	S400A	S810A	S818A	S820A
Frequency Range (MHz)	5-1200	5-1200	625-2500	625-2500	25-3300	25-3300	25-3300	25-4000	3.3-10.5 GHz	3.3-18 GHz	3.3-20 GHz
Frequency Accuracy	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Resolution kHz	10	10	100	10	100	100	100	100	1 MHz	1 MHz	1 MHz
Markers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Display Point (Max.)	517	517	130	517	130	517	517	130	130	130	130
Sweep Rate ms/point	40	40	25	40	40	40	40	40	70	70	70
Interference Immunity	+10	+10	+10 Trans. +30 dBc	+10 Trans. +30 dBc	-15	-5	-5	-15	-10	-10	-10
Calibration: Instrument Configurations	10	10	4	10	9	10	10	9	6	6	6
Data Storage Reporting:											
Alpha Numeric	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes					
Time/Date Stamp	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes					
Numeric	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memory Locations (Max.)	200	200	50	200	40	200	200	40	70	70	70
Measurement Characteristics	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gain/Insertion (Transmission)			625-2500	625-2500							
Spectrum Analysis		0.1-1200					0.1-3000				

\*All Anritsu Site Master models include Return Loss, SWR, Cable Loss, and Distance-To-Fault.

Site Master Applications	S113B	S114B	S251A	S251B	S331A	S331B	S332B	S400A	S810A	S818A	S820A
HF Comms	•	•									
Broadcast	•	•			•	•	•	•			
Paging	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Wireless Local Loop	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SMR/ESMR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Cellular	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
GPS			•	•	•	•	•	•			
GSM 1800 GSM/PCS 1900			•	•	•	•	•	•			
ISM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
WLAN/NII/Hyperlan					•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Avionics	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
μWave Pt-Pt									•	•	•

### **POWERFUL CONTROL AND ANALYSIS SOFTWARE**

### **PC Software Tools**

Site Master Software Tools is a Windows<sup>®</sup> program for cable and antenna analysis and will run on any computer with Windows 95, 98 or NT. Test data can be analyzed and compared to historical performance. Up to 200 Site Master trace memory locations can be down loaded with a single menu selection.

Return Loss data can be converted to Distance-To-Fault (DTF) and  $S_{11}$ information. DTF can be displayed as return loss versus distance, VSWR versus distance or milliRho versus distance. This allows problem connectors, adapter interfaces or cable and waveguide damage to be identified easily.  $S_{11}$  vector magnitude and phase data is displayed on a Smith Chart, allowing components to be impedance matched or optimum system performance.

The use of historical data reduces maintenance costs. During the site commissioning process, the antenna system's return loss (SWR), Gain/Insertion Loss and Distance-To-Fault "Signature" characteristics are down-loaded into the Site Master



Analysis displays include MilliRbo ( $m\rho$ ) reflection coefficient data format or  $S_{11}$ Smith Chart. The onscreen measurement calculator now also includes Transmitted power percentage. Print outs support multiple plots per page.

Software Tools database. Maintenance technicians recall the "Signature" characteristics during periodic maintenance verification. The Windows based "drag-n-drop" capability speeds fault identification. Site Master data traces are transferred to an automated PC database with a single menu selection.



Create new database files or add to an existing database. Site Master Software Tools quickly stores antenna system test data to a single relational database file.

### SPECIFICATIONS

Note: All specifications apply when calibrated at ambient temperature after a five minute warm up. Return Loss

Range: 0.00 to 54.00 dB Resolution: 0.01 dB SWR Range: 1.00 to 65.00 Resolution: 0.01 Distance-To-Fault Vertical Bange Return Loss: 0.00 to 54.00 dB SWR : 1.00 to 65.00 Horizontal Range: Range: 0 to (# of data pts. x Resolution) to a maximum of 1000 m (3281 ft.), # of data pts. = 129, 256, 516 Horizontal Resolution, Rectangular Windowing: For Coax. Resolution (meter) = 1.5 x 10<sup>8</sup> (v<sub>p</sub> /  $\Delta$  Frequency) Where: v<sub>p</sub> is the cable's relative propagation velocity.  $\Delta$  Frequency is the stop frequency minus the start frequency (in Hz). For Waveguide, Resolution (meter) =

 $\frac{1.5 \text{ x } 10^8 (\sqrt{1 \cdot (F_c / F_1)^2})}{\Delta \text{ Frequency}}$ Where:  $F_c$  is the waveguide's cutoff

frequency (in Hz).  $F_1$  is the start frequency (in Hz).  $\Delta$  Frequency is the stop frequency minus the star frequency (in Hz).

Gain/Insertion Loss Range: -120 to +100 dB Resolution: 0.1 dB

Wattmeter (RF Power Monitor) Option Display Range: -80.0 to +80.0 dBm 10.0 pW to 100.0 kW Detector Range -50.0 to +20.0 dBm 10.0  $\mu$ W to 100.0 mW Offset Range: 0.0 to +60.0 dB Resolution: 0.1 dB  $0.1 \times$ W

Transmission Line Loss (one-port) Range: 0.00 to 20.00 dB Resolution: 0.01 dB

Test Port Connector Precision N female

Maximum Input Without Damage N(f) Test Ports: +20 dBm, 50 Ω, +50 Vdc RF Power Detector: +20 dBm, 50 Ω, +50 Vdc

#### SPECTRUM ANALYZER

#### Frequency

Frequency Range: 100 kHz to 1.2 GHz, S114B 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz, S332B Frequency Reference: Aging: ±1 ppm/yr. Accuracy: ±2 ppm Frequency Span: 0 Hz (zero span) 100 kHz to 1.2 GHz, S114B 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz, S332B Sweep Time: 0.5 sec. Resolution Bandwidth

(-3dB width): 10 kHz, 30 kHz, 100 kHz, 1 MHz Video Bandwidth (Range -3dB):

3 kHz, 10 kHz, 30 kHz and 300 kHz

SSB Phase Noise (1 GHz) @ 30 kHz Offset: ≤74 dBc/Hz **Spurious Responses** Input Related: ≤-45 dBc Spurious . Residual Responses: ≤–80 dBm Amplitude Measurement Range: -90 dBm to +20 dBm Dynamic Range: ≥60 dB Maximum Safe Input Level: +20 dBm max. measurement safe input +27 dBm max. input (damage) +27 dBm Peak Pulse Power +50 Vdc **Displayed Average:** Noise Level: ≤-90 dBm (400 kHz span)

Display Range: 2 to 15 dB/div. In 1 dB steps. Ten divisions displayed. RF Input VSWR: 2.0:1 Amplitude Accuracy: ±1.5 dB Total Level Accuracy: ±2 dB

#### GENERAL

RS-232: 9 pin D-sub, three wire serial **Electromagnetic Compatibility:** Meets European Community Requirements for CF marking Temperature: Operating: -0°C to 50°C Storage: -20°C to 75°C Operation at temperatures to -10.0°C is normal. However, please note that the LCD display will fade at low temperature extremes. Weight: Site Master A Series, 1.36 kgs. (3.0 lbs.) nominal Site Master B Series, 1.81 kgs. (4.0 lbs.) nominal Size :

A Series: 20.3 x 17.8 x 5.72 cm (8 x 7 x 2.25 in.) B Series: 25.4 x 17.8 x 6.10 cm (10 x 7 x 2.4 in.)

#### **MEASUREMENT ACCURACY**

#### Return Loss and SWR

Accuracy: <  $\pm$  0.9 dB, <  $\pm$  0.03 SWR typical worst case. Assumes measurement of a 22 dB return loss device with precision calibration components after 5 minute warm up. Accuracy improves when measuring devices with poorer return loss.

#### Directivity:

Precision 7/16 Components: ≥45 dB N Components:

SM/PL, SM/PNFL, 4.0 GHz: ≥42dB 28N50A, 18.0 GHz: ≥40 dB

Precision Waveguide Load:

≥45 dB (frequency range dependent) (Directivity is the largest source of return loss measurement uncertainty.)



Panel connections include a 9 pin D-sub RS-232, precision test port connector, DC power input, and an optional RF detector connection for the Wattmeter operation.



The protective softcase is designed to hold calibration components. Velcro adjustments on the shoulder strap allow convenient, one band operation.

#### Typical Worst Case Accuracy Calculation (dB)

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Accuracy} = \pm \left[ \ 0.04 + 20 \ \mbox{log} \ (1+10 \ \ -E\Delta/20) \right] \\ \mbox{where} \ E\Delta = \mbox{Directivity} \ - \ \mbox{Measured Return Loss} \\ \mbox{The quality of the precision load used for calibration} \\ \mbox{determines traceable directivity performance.} \\ \mbox{Precision loads can be verified using a vector} \\ \mbox{network analyzer calibrated with either sliding} \\ \mbox{load or TRL.} \end{array}$ 

#### **Cable Loss Accuracy**

**Accuracy:** <±1.0 dB typical, after calibration for insertion losses of <4.0 dB. Assumes cable return loss >26 dB.

Accuracy is improved using ripple averaging. Set the frequency sweep such that 5 to 6 ripple cycles are visible. Calibrate the Site Master and place markers at an adjacent peak and valley. Sum the marker values and divide by two. For cable loss greater than 4.0 dB, see formula in technical notes. **Repeatability:** <± 0.05 dB, typical

Cable Loss is determined by measuring one end of the cable and disconnecting the opposite end from any antennas or other devices. This open circuit condition return loss is measured and divided by two. This test is excellent for trouble shooting or verifying previously installed cables. For best results comparing measurements to historic data, always disconnect the opposite cable end at the same position and avoid simultaneous tests of multiple cable or connector types.

#### **Distance-To-Fault Accuracy:**

The Fast Fourier Transform which calculates the DTF display provides an exact indication of electrical length. This relates to physical length through knowledge of the cable's propagation velocity,  $v_p$ :

d = (  $c^{+} n * v_{p}$  ) / ( 2 \*  $\Delta f$  )

Distance is displayed according to the accuracy of  $v_p$ . In the equation above, c is the speed of light, n the number of ripples in the frequency domain display and  $\Delta f$  is frequency sweep range. Cable manufactures specify the  $v_p$  of cables. When this specification is not available, the  $v_p$  value is easily determined by measuring a known length of cable. Non-phase stable cables will cause small measurement errors because bending of the cable changes the physical length of the cable's center conductor and outer ground shield. The Open, Short and Load components used during calibration create a phase "reference plane" from which Site Master bases the vector error correction formulas. The physical length of the cable is allowed to change as it flexes, the phase relationship of the calibrated reference plane position and the actual cable end position also . changes - creating errors.

### UNIVERSAL WAVEGUIDE COMPONENT ACCESSORIES

Precision Waveguide Calibration Components								
Part Number	Description	Freq Range	Waveguide Type	Compatible Flanges				
xxUM40	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, Metric	3.30 to 4.90 GHz	WR229, WG11A	PDR40				
xxUM48	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, Metric	3.95 to 5.85 GHz	WR187, WG12	CAR48, PAR48, UAR48, PDR48				
xxUM58	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, Metric	4.90 to 7.05 GHz	WR159, WG13	CAR58, PAR58, UAR58, PDR58				
xxUM70	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, Metric	5.85 to 8.20 GHz	WR137, WG14	CAR70, PAR70, UAR 70, PDR70				
XXUM84	1/8, 3/8 & Offset Short and Load, Metric	7.05 to 10.00 GHZ	WR112, WG15	CBR84, UBR84, PBR84, PDR84 CBB100, UBB100, BBB100, BDB100				
xxUIVI100	1/8, 3/8 \ Offset Short and Load, Metric	8.20 to 12.40 GHz	WR90, WG10 WR75 WG17	CBR100, 0BR100, PBR100, PDR100 CBR120, UBR120, PBR120, PDR120				
xxUM140	$1/8$ , $3/8 \lambda$ Offset Short and Load, Metric	12 40 to 18 00 GHz	WB62 WG18	CBR140 UBR140 PBR140 PDR140				
xxUM220	$1/8$ , $3/8 \lambda$ Offset Short and Load, Metric	17.00 to 26.50 GHz	WR42, WG20	CBR220, UBR220, PBR220, PDR220				
xxUA229	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, US	3.30 to 4.90 GHz	WR229, WG11A	CPR229F, CPR229G, UG-1350/U, UG-1351/U,				
				UG-1726/U, UG-1727/U				
xxUA187	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, US	3.95 to 5.85 GHz	WR187, WG12	CPR187F, CPR187G, UG-1352/U, UG-1353/U,				
vol 14150	1/9 2/9 ) Offect Short and Lood LIS	4 00 to 7 05 CHz	WD150 WC12	UG-1/28/U, UG-1/29/U, UG-148/U, UG-149A/U CRR150E_CRR150C_UG_1254/U_UG_1255/U				
XXUA159	1/6, 3/6 % Oliset Short and Load, US	4.90 to 7.05 GHZ		UG-1730/U UG-1731/U				
xxUA137	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, US	5.85 to 8.20 GHz	WB137, WG14	CPR137F, CPR137G, UG-1356/U, UG-1357/U.				
	,		- , -	UG-1732/U, UG-1733/U, UG-343B/U, UG-344/U,				
				UG-440B/U, UG-441/U				
xxUA112	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, US	7.05 to 10.00 GHz	WR112, WG15	CPR112F, CPR112G, UG-1358/U, UG-1359/U,				
				UG-1734/U, UG-1735/U, UG-52B/U, UG-51/U,				
w/1400	1/9 2/9 ) Offect Short and Lood LIS"	9 20 to 12 40 CH-		UG-13/B/U, UG-138/U CRR00E CRR00C UC 1260/U UC 1261/U				
XXUA9U	1/6, 3/6 % Oliset Short and Load, US	0.20 10 12.40 GHZ		UG-1736/U_UG-1737/U_UG-40B/U_UG-30/U				
				UG-135/U UG-136B/U				
xxUA75	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, US	10.00 to 15.00 GHz	WR75, WG17	WR75				
xxUA62	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, US	12.40 to 18.00 GHz	WR62, WG18	UG-541A/U, UG-419/U, UG-1665/U, UG1666/U				
xxUA42	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, US	17.00 to 26.50 GHz	WR42, WG20	UG-596A/U, UG-595/U, UG-597/U, UG-598A/U				
xxCMR229	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, CMR	3.30 to 4.90 GHz	WR229, WG11A	CMR229				
XXCMR18/	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, CMR	3.95 to 5.85 GHz	WR187, WG12	CMR187, UG1475/U, UG1480/U				
XXCIVIR 159	1/8, 3/8 & Offset Short and Load, CMR	4.90 to 7.05 GHZ	WR159, WG13 WR137 WG14					
xxCMB112	$1/8$ , $3/8$ $\lambda$ Offset Short and Load, CMB	7 05 to 10 00 GHz	WB112 WG15	CMR112 UG1477/U UG1482/U				
xxCMR90	$1/8$ , $3/8 \lambda$ Offset Short and Load, CMR	8.2 to 12.4 GHz	WR90, WG16	CMR90, UG1478/U, UG1483/U				
xxUER40	1/8, 3/8 λ Short and Load, UER	3.30 to 4.90 GHz	WR229, WG11A	UER40				
xxUER48	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Short and Load, UER	3.95 to 5.85 GHz	WR187, WG12	UER48				
xxUER58	1/8, 3/8 λ Short and Load, UER	4.90 to 7.05 GHz	WR159, WG13	UER58				
XXUER70	1/8, 3/8 $\lambda$ Short and Load, UER	5.85 to 8.20 GHz	WR137, WG14	UER/0				
XXUER84	1/8, 3/8 & Short and Load, UER	7.05 to 10.00 GHZ	WR112, WG15					
XXOLITIOO		0.2 10 12.4 0112	W1130, WC10	BEITIO				
Note: Part Nu	mber Ordering Information Prefix (xx) - 2	23 for 1/8 $\lambda$ Offset Short						
	- 2	24 for 3/8 & Offset Short	heo I obi					
	-							
Precision \	<b>Waveguide-to-Coaxial Adapters</b>							
35UM/0N	Coavial Adapter, N(m), Metric	3 30 to 4 90 GHz	WR220 WG11A	PDB40				
35UM48N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), Metric	3 95 to 5 85 GHz	WB187 WG12	CAB48 PAB48 LIAB48 PDB48				
35UM58N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), Metric	4.90 to 7.05 GHz	WR159, WG13	CAR58, PAR58, UAR58, PDR58				
35UM70N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), Metric	5.85 to 8.20 GHz	WR137, WG14	CAR70, PAR70, UAR 70, PDR70				
35UM84N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), Metric	7.05 to 10.00 GHz	WR112, WG15	CBR84, UBR84, PBR84, PDR84				
35UM100N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), Metric	8.20 to 12.40 GHz	WR90, WG16	CBR100, UBR100, PBR100, PDR100				
35UM120N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), Metric	10.00 to 15.00 GHZ	WR/5, WG1/	CBR120, UBR120, PBR120, PDR120 CBR140, UBR140, BBR140, BDR140				
35UM140N	Coaxial Adapter, K(m), Metric	12.40 to 16.00 GHz	WR02, WG10 WR42 WG20	CBR220 LIBR220 PBR220 PDR220				
35UA229N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), US	3.30 to 4.90 GHz	WR229. WG11A	CPR229F. CPR229G. UG-1350/U. UG-1351/U.				
			-, -	UG-1726/U, UG-1727/U				
35UA187N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m),US	3.95 to 5.85 GHz	WR187, WG12	CPR187F, CPR187G, UG-1352/U, UG-1353/U,				
05114 ( 50)		4 00 1 7 07 011		UG-1728/U, UG-1729/U, UG-148/U, UG-149A/U				
35UA159N	Coaxiai Adapter, N(m), US	4.90 to 7.05 GHz	WH159, WG13	UC 1730/ULUC 1731/U				
351 1A 137N	Coavial Adapter N(m) US	5 85 to 8 20 GHz	WR137 WG1/	CPB137E CPB137G UG-1356/U UG-1357/U				
000A10/N		5.00 10 0.20 GHZ	MILLO7, WG14	UG-1732/U, UG-1733/U UG-343B/U UG-344/U				
				UG-440B/U. UG-441/U				
35UA112N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m),US	7.05 to 10.00 GHz	WR112, WG15	CPR112F, CPR112G, UG-1358/U, UG-1359/U,				
				UG-1734/U, UG-1735/U, UG-52B/U, UG-51/U,				
				UG-137B/U, UG-138/U				
35UA90N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m),US	8.20 to 12.40 GHz	WR90, WG16	CPR90F, CPR90G, UG-1360/U, UG-1361/U,				
				UG-1/36/U, UG-1/37/U, UG-40B/U, UG-39/U,				
351 JA75N	Coavial Adapter N(m) LIS	10.00 to 15.00 GHz	WR75 WG17	WR75				
35UA62N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), US	12.40 to 18.00 GHz	WR62, WG18	UG-541A/U, UG-419/U, UG-1665/U, UG1666/U				
35UA42K	Coaxial Adapter, K(m), US	17.00 to 26.50 GHz	WR42, WG20	UG-596A/U, UG-595/U, UG-597/U, UG-598A/U				
35CMR229N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), CMR	3.30 to 4.90 GHz	WR229, WG11A	CMR229				
35CMR187N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), CMR	3.95 to 5.85 GHz	WR187, WG12	CMR187, UG1475/U, UG1480/U				
35CMR159N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), CMR	4.90 to 7.05 GHz	WR159, WG13	CMR159				
35CMR13/N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), CMR	5.85 to 8.20 GHz	WR137, WG14	CMR137, UG1476/U, UG1481/U				
35CMP00N	Coaxial Adapter, N(M), CMR	/.05 t0 10.00 GHZ 8.2 to 12.4 Cロマ	WRITZ, WG15	CMR90 LIG1478/LLLIG1482/U				
35UFR40N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), UNA	3 30 to 4 90 GHz	WR229 WG11A	UFR40				
35UER48N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), UER	3.95 to 5.85 GHz	WR187, WG12	UER48				
35UER58N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), UER	4.90 to 7.05 GHz	WR159, WG13	UER58				
35UER70N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), UER	5.85 to 8.20 GHz	WR137, WG14	UER70				
35UER84N	Coaxial Adapter, N(m), UER	7.05 to 10.00 GHz	WR112, WG15	UER84				
350ER100N	UUAXIAI ADAPTER, IN(M) UEK	0.2 TO 12.4 GHZ	WH90, WG16	UEKIUU				

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Model S113B Model S251A Model S251B Model S331A Model S331B Model S332B Model S332B Model S400A Model S810A Model S818A Model S820A Standard Act	(5 MHz to 1200 MHz), Built in DTF (5 MHz to 1200 MHz), Built in DTF, Spectrum Analysis (625 MHz to 2500 MHz), Built in DTF (625 MHz to 2500 MHz), Built in DTF (25 MHz to 3300 MHz), Built in DTF (3.3 GHz to 10.5 GHz), Built in DTF (3.3 GHz to 18.0 GHz), Built in DTF (3.3 GHz to 20.0 GHz), Built in DTF (3.3 GHz to 20.0 GHz), Built in DTF	34RSN50 K220B K222B 510-90 510-91 510-92 510-93 510-97 D41955 48258 40-115 806-62 800-441
User's Guide		760-215A
Soft Carrying C	ase	2200 247
AC-DC Adapter	aratta Lightar/19 Valt DC Adaptar	10580-00029
One Year Warra	anty	10580-00044
CD ROM contai	ining Fault Location (DTF).	10580-00035
Smith Chart a	nd Software Management Tools	
Serial Interface	Cable	10580-00020
Rechargeable E	Battery, NiMH (S113B, S114B, S251B, S331B and S332B Only)	10580-00028
<b>Optional Acc</b>	essories	10580-00017
Option 5	BE Watt Meter Power Monitor (BE Detector not included)	10580-00016
5400-71N50	RF Detector. N(m). 50 Ohm. 1 to 3000 MHz	10580-00032
42N50A-30	Attenuator, 30 dB, 50 Watt, Bi-directional,	10580-00033
	DC to 18 GHz, N(m) to N(f)	10580-00043
560-7N50B	RF Detector, N(m), 50 Ohm, 10 MHz to 20 GHz	10580-00030
560-7K50	RF Detector, K(m), 50 Onm, 10 MHz to 40 GHz	10580-00031
IN50C	5W Limiter N(m)-N(f) 18 GHz	10580-00008
22N50	Precision N(m) Short/Open, 18 GHz	633-27
22NF50	Precision N(f) Short/Open, 18 GHz	2000-1029
22K50	Precision K(m) Short/Open, 40 GHz	2000-1030
22KF50	Precision K(f) Short/Open, 40 GHz	2000-1032
28KE50	Precision Termination, DC to 40 GHz, 50 Ohm, K(f)	2000-1034
42N50-20	5W Attenuator, N(m) to N(f), 18 GHz	2000-1035
SM/STS	Standard N(m) Short, 3.5 GHz	Printers
SM/PL	Precision N(m) Load, 42 dB, 4.0 GHz	0000 766
SM/PLNF	Precision N(f) Load, 42 dB, 4.0 GHz	2000-766
28NF50-2	Precision N(f) Load 40 dB 18 GHz	
2000-767	Precision Open/Short/Load, 7/16 (m), 3.5 GHz	2000-753
2000-768	Precision Open/Short/Load, 7/16 (f), 3.5 GHz	2000-661
15NN50-1.5A	Test Port Cable Armored, 1.5 meter, N(m) to N(m), 3.5 GHz	2000-662
15NN50-3.0A	Test Port Cable Armored, 3.0 meter, N(m) to N(m), 3.5 GHz	2000-663
15NNE50-1 5A	Test Port Cable Armored, 1.5 meter, N(m) to N(f), 3.5 GHz	2000-665
15NNF50-3.0A	Test Port Cable Armored, 3.0 meter, N(m) to N(f), 3.5 GHz	2000-667
15NNF50-5.0A	Test Port Cable Armored, 5.0 meter, N(m) to N(f), 3.5 GHz	2000-1008
15ND50-1.5A	Test Port Cable Armored, 1.5 meter, N(m) to 7/16 DIN(m), 3.5 GHz	
15NDF50-1.5A	Test Port Cable Armored, 1.5 meter, N(m) to 7/16 DIN(t), 3.5 GHz	2000 761
15NNF50-1.5D	Test Port Cable Armored, 1.5 meter, N(m) to N(l), 20 GHZ	2000-701
15NNF50-3.0C	Test Port Cable Armored, 3.0 meter, N(m) to N(f), 6 GHz	
15NNF50-3.0C	Test Port Cable Armored, 3.0 meter, N(m) to N(f), 6 GHz	2000-1002
15NNF50-5.0C	Test Port Cable Armored, 5.0 meter, N(m) to N(f), 6 GHz	0000 755
15KKF50-1.5B	Test Port Cable Armored, 1.5 meter, K(m) to K(f), 20 GHz	2000-755
800-109	Detector Extender Cable 7.6 m (25 ft )	
800-110	Detector Extender Cable, 15.2 m (50 ft.)	
800-111	Detector Extender Cable, 30.5 m (100 ft.)	
800-112	Detector Extender Cable, 61 m (200 ft.)	
1091-26	Adapter, DC to 18 GHz, 50 Ohm, N(m) to SMA(m)	
1091-27	Adapter, UC to 18 GHz, 50 UNM, N(M) to SMA(f)	1
1091-81	Adapter N(f) to SMA(f), 18 GHz	
1091-172	Adapter, DC to 1.3 GHz, 50 Ohm, N(m) to BNC(f)	
34NN50A	Precision N(m) to N(m) Adapter, 18 GHz	
34NFNF50	Precision N(f) to N(f) Adapter, 18 GHz	100
34MNINE5U	Frecision Ruggeuizea K(m) to N(I) Adapter, 20 GHZ	1

Precision Ruggedized WSMA(m) to N(m) Adapter, 20 GHz Precision K(m)-K(m) Adapter, 40 GHz Precision K(f)-K(f) Adapter, 40 GHz Adapter 7/16(f) to N(m), 3.5 GHz Adapter 7/16(f) to N(f), 3.5 GHz Adapter 7/16(m) to N(m), 3.5 GHz Adapter 7/16(m) to N(f), 3.5 GHz Adapter 7/16 DIN(f) to 7/16 DIN (f), 3.5 GHz Spare Soft Carrying Case Spare Soft Carrying Case for S113B, S114B, S321B, and S332B Spare AC/DC Adapter Spare Automotive Cigarette Lighter/12 Volts DC adapter Spare Serial Interface Cable Transit Cases for Anritsu Site Master Transit Case for S800 Series Site Master Anritsu Site Master Software Tools Anritsu Site Master S113B, S331B Maintenance Manual Anritsu Site Master S114B, S332B Maintenance Manual Anritsu Site Master S113B, S114B, S331B, S332B **Programming Manual** Anritsu Site Master S251A User's Guide Anritsu Site Master S113B, S114B, S331B, S332B User's Guide Anritsu Site Master S235A Maintenance Manual Anritsu Site Master S330A, S331A User's Guide Anritsu Site Master S235A User's Guide Anritsu Site Master S251B User's Guide Anritsu Site Master S251B Maintenance Manual Anritsu Site Master S251B Programming Manual Anritsu Site Master S810A, S818A User's Guide Anritsu Site Master S820A User's Guide Anritsu Site Master S820A Maintenance Manual Anritsu Site Master Maintenance Manual, one port Rechargeable Battery, NiMH (B Series only) Battery Charger, NiMH with Universal Power Supply Portable Antenna, 50 Ohm, SMA(m), 1.71-1.88 GHz Portable Antenna, 50 Ohm, SMA (m), 1.85-1.99 GHz Portable Antenna, 50 Ohm, SMA (m), 2.4-2.5 GHz Portable Antenna, 50 Ohm, SMA (m), 806-869 MHz Portable Antenna, 50 Ohm, SMA (m), 902-960 MHz HP DeskJet Printer Includes: Interface Cable, Black Print Cartridge, and US Power Cable Spare Serial-to-Parallel Converter Cable Black Print Cartridge Rechargeable Battery for DeskJet Printer Power Cable (Europe) for DeskJet Printer Power Cable (Australia) for DeskJet Printer Power Cable (U.K.) for DeskJet Printer Power Cable (So. Africa) for DeskJet Printer Seiko DPU-414-30B Thermal Printer (120VAC) Includes: Internal Battery, Thermal Printer Paper, Serial Cable, U.S. Power Cable Seiko DPU-414-30B Thermal Printer (220VAC) Includes: Internal Battery, Thermal Printer Paper, Serial Cable, Euro Power Cable Spare Serial 9 pin (male) to 9 pin (female) cable (for Seiko DPU-414-30B) Five (5) rolls of Thermal Paper

Compatible printers include battery powered Seiko models (pictured) and Deskjet models. A serial (null modem) cable is required for the serial printers. A serial to parallel interface cable is required for the Deskjet parallel printers.

Sales Centers: United States Canada

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