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The Agilent Technologies ATM Stream Processor (ASP) is a single slot module and provides users of the BSTS with a tool for testing the traffic management characteristics of next-generation ATM switches. The product is primarily focused on testing the key functions described in ATM Forum’s Traffic Management Version 4.0 specification. This specification is central to ATM traffic management compliance and interoperability.

The ASP is available in two models; low speed and high speed. The low speed ASP operates at rates up to 155 Mb/s and the high speed ASP at rates up to 622 Mb/s.

The ASP allows a variety of conforming and non-conforming traffic conditions to be simulated and analyzed.

The ATM Stream Processor offers extensive real-time Quality of Service (QoS) performance measurements (ITU-T I.356) using the industry-standard ITU-T O.191 technique.

Real-time summary statistics on eight VP/VCs are displayed on the Link Monitor, enabling measurement of bandwidth utilization and address information. Real-time AAL-5 statistics enable testing of early packet discard, partial packet discard and random early discard are provided on two connections.

If signaling, higher-layer protocol analysis and conformance testing are required, add the Agilent Technologies E4209B Cell Protocol Processor (CPP).

Some of the ATM-centric test scenarios supported by the ASP and companion products for the BSTS include:

- service category compliance
- switch fairness characterization
- congestion management control
- functional UPC conformance
- alarm and error handling
- alarm propagation and response
- switch transfer performance

For test engineers who also require Operations, Administration and Maintenance (OAM), the ATM Stream Processor can be used in association with the Agilent E6270A OAM Protocol Tester for a complete traffic management test solution.
Key Features

Compact Design

The low and high speed variants of the ATM Stream Processor only occupy a single slot of your Agilent BSTS. Add it to an existing system, or build a compact single port (1 Tx/1 Rx) real-time ATM analyzer with an ATM line interface.

Real-Time QoS Measurements

Many equipment manufacturers and service providers are insisting upon test equipment that is compliant to the industry-standard ITU-T 0.191 test methodology. This ensures that your QoS measurements are consistent with those of your partners and customers, and helps you to reliably benchmark the performance of your switch or network against those of your competitors.

The ATM Stream Processor employs the O.191 test cell to measure ATM QoS metrics such as cell loss, cell delay, and cell delay variation – in real-time on multiple channels.

Traffic Generation

To further test the limits of your system’s performance, you can easily select individual VP/VCs or multiple ranges of VP/VCs to cover up to 16,384 VP/VCs. Each VP/VC can carry a payload selected from a variety of available payload types.

Today’s ATM networks typically carry data traffic using the ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL-5). To simulate live traffic and to test Frame Discard switch mechanisms, you can generate CBR, VBR-rt, VBR-nrt and UBR distributions carrying ATM and AAL-5 traffic.

PDU Sequences

Build PDUs and sequences of PDUs to simulate mixed traffic, or build higher-layer protocol PDUs, such as LANE packets, to test edge interworking devices. You can save your PDU and sequence libraries to disk so that your test plan can be easily restored and repeated.

The PDU libraries on the ASP are compatible with those of the Agilent E4209B Cell Protocol Processor (CPP).

Multi-rate Testing

You can take advantage of the real-time QoS and performance measurement capabilities over a variety of line rates from T1/E1 to OC-12c/STM-4.

The Agilent E1609A High Speed ASP can be used with any of the single slot BSTS ATM line interfaces, and the Agilent E1607A Low Speed ASP can be used with any ATM interface up to OC-3c/STM-1.
**Multi-Channel Real-Time Statistics**

ATM and AAL-5 statistics can be monitored in real-time on multiple channels. You can measure AAL-5 reassembly statistics – such as PDU counts and CRC-32 errors – to test Partial Frame Discard implementations.

The industry-standard ITU-T O.191 test cell is used to provide ATM layer performance measurements, including Cell Loss, Cell Transfer Delay and Cell Delay Variation. Because both transmit and receive statistics are available, you can count AAL-5 frames to check higher-layer performance metrics such as frame loss ratio and frame throughput.

Multiple statistics can be graphed simultaneously and updated in real-time, allowing you to correlate statistics to help find the reason for a fault or performance degradation. Measurements can be reported as errored seconds, event counts, ratios, or bandwidths. Logging measurements to disk enables you to analyze many hours or days of test results.

**Real-Time Frame Performance**

ATM Quality of Service metrics are the basis for ATM traffic contracts. However, these metrics tell only half the story.

Most ATM networks carry a high proportion of data traffic. ATM switches use proprietary schemes – such as Early Frame Discard, Partial Frame Discard, Random Early Discard, and priority queuing – to maximize AAL-5 frame throughput when running near full capacity.

**Compatibility**

The ATM Stream Processor shares the BSTS’ 155 Mb/s cell bus. This gives simultaneous access to the Agilent E4209B Cell Protocol Processor (CPP) and other specialized modules.

ATM payload of up to 149.76 Mb/s can be transmitted from modules that share the 155 Mb/s cell bus. For example, you can generate a modulated ABR stream from the Agilent E6287A ABR Emulator and combine this with multiple CBR and VBR streams from the ASP, allowing real-time validation of the interaction amongst ABR, CBR and VBR traffic.

If two or more traffic streams are generated, it is possible for the sum of the peak bandwidths to exceed the link bandwidth. When this occurs and the traffic generator cannot satisfy all traffic profiles, you are warned by an alarm located on the ASP control panel. This is very important if you need deterministic and repeatable ATM traffic generation.

Received ATM traffic being monitored by the CPP can also be monitored by other modules that share the 155Mb/s cell bus such as the CPP. For example, using just 6 of the 8 ATM header pattern-match filters, you can select

- the signalling channel
- 3 other specified VP/VCs
- all VCs on 2 specified VPs

for CPP analysis. The header pattern-match filters can also be set to select all traffic on the link to be monitored by the CPP.

The 131,072 cell output buffer of the ASP allows the CPP and other specialized modules to monitor bursts of high-speed traffic at rates up to full line rate.

**Traffic Management**

For today’s equipment manufacturers and service providers, the hardest problem to solve – but the one that offers the largest returns – is getting the greatest utilization from a transmission link, switch, or network, whilst meeting agreed QoS levels for all customers. The performance of a network at full or near-full capacity is determined by its congestion management, call admission control, and other traffic management techniques.

This requires a broad range of tests to be performed, including:

- cell tagging and discard measurements across multiple VCs
- QoS measurements of different traffic classes
- testing priority queuing configurations, drop eligibility algorithms, and selective cell discard fairness during congestion
- sending incrementally longer AAL-5 traffic bursts to determine maximum frame burst size
- AAL-5 Early/Partial Frame Discard operation and Random Early Discard fairness
- measuring total switch capacity and examining switch response to multiple SVC connection attempts
- measuring bandwidth utilization and allocation to multiple traffic sources

You can use the CPP to run conformance test suites, to analyze LANE and other higher-layer protocols, or for signalling emulation (for example) while the ASP generates ATM and AAL-5 traffic to fill the link.
User Programming Environment
An Application Programming Interface (API) is provided to enable the development of regression tests and automated test suites. Test programs can be built in the industry-standard environment of “C” and Unix. For remote system testing, scripts and user interfaces can be rapidly developed in Tcl/Tk.

Web-Based Online Documentation
All user documentation is provided online in a web-based format that can be accessed and searched using a web browser.

Related Products
- E1618A 622 Mb/s Optical Line Interface
- E4200B BSTS Form-7 Transportable Chassis
- E4210B BSTS Form-13 Mainframe Chassis
- E4209B Cell Protocol Processor (CPP)
- E6270A OAM Protocol Tester (OPT)

The ATM Stream Processor and existing BSTS tools
There are three key ATM test products available on the BSTS:
- ATM line interface (LIF) – T1/E1 through OC-12c/STM-4c
- Agilent E4209A/B Cell Protocol Processor (CPP)
- Agilent E1607A/E1609A ATM Stream Processor (ASP)

For access to the system under test, the ATM Line Interface (LIF) is used:
- access to the system under test
- physical layer stimulus/response tools for transmission engineers
- a companion module to the CPP and/or ASP

For SVCs and higher layer protocols, the Cell Protocol Processor (CPP) is used:
- a companion module to the ATM LIF
- focused on signalling and higher layer protocol testing
- limited to 155 Mb/s traffic generation and analysis
- support for signalling, conformance test and protocol analysis

For traffic generation and analysis, the ATM Stream Processor (ASP) is used:
- a companion module to the ATM LIF
- a standards based solution focused on traffic management testing
- full rate, multi-channel testing from 0 to 622 Mb/s (Agilent E1609A)
- real-time ATM QoS using industry-standard O.191 technique
- AAL-5 simulation and performance measurements
- support for protocol analysis

Configuring a system for full rate OC-12c/STM-4 testing
For full-rate 622 Mb/s physical and ATM layer testing, a minimal Agilent BSTS configuration consists of:
- E1618A 622 Mb/s Optical Line Interface
- E1609A 0-622 Mb/s ATM Stream Processor (ASP)
- either an E4200B Form-7 transportable or an E4210B Form-13 chassis

The E1609A High Speed ASP provides full-rate ATM and AAL-5 generation and analysis, to meet the need for real-time multi-stream, multi-profile, multi-channel performance measurement, and enables access to other dedicated modules.

If signalling and higher-layer protocol and conformance testing are required, simply add the E4209B Cell Protocol Processor.

Your local Agilent Technologies sales representative will help you select the best test system configuration to meet your needs.
Warranty & Support Options

Hardware
All BSTS hardware components are warranted for a period of 3 years. Products must be returned to an authorized Agilent Technologies service center for service.

Software
Agilent Technologies Broadband Series Test System software and firmware products are supplied on transportable media such as disk, CD or integrated circuits. The warranty covers physical defects in the media, and defective media is replaced at no charge during the warranty period. When installed in an Agilent Broadband Series Test System, the software/firmware media has the same warranty period as the product.

Product Numbers
- **E1607A Low Speed ASP**
  0-155 Mb/s ATM Stream Processor
- **E1609A High Speed ASP**
  0-622 Mb/s ATM Stream Processor
- **E4200/E4210B #040**
  622 Mb/s Real-Time ATM Analyzer Bundle (E1609A, E1618A)
- **E4200/E4210B #140**
  622 Mb/s Real-Time ATM Protocol Test Bundle (E4209B, E1609A, E1618A)

Operational Configuration

Valid Module Configurations

The E1607A 0-155 Mb/s ATM Stream Processor (ASP) and ATM line interface modules (up to OC-3c/STM-1) communicate via the 155 Mb/s BSTS cell bus. The E1609A 0-622 Mb/s ATM Stream Processor (ASP) and E1618A 622 Mb/s Optical Line Interface communicate via a high-speed 622 Mb/s cell bus.

The ASP provides access to the E4209B CPP and other modules on the low-speed 155 Mb/s cell bus. The number of consecutive modules that can operate on the low-speed 155 Mb/s cell bus is controlled by a formula specified in the Test System Manager.

Traffic generated from the CPP and other modules on the low-speed bus can be selected to take precedence over traffic generated from the ATM Stream Processor. This enables signalling, higher-layer, and variable-rate traffic to be generated from the CPP whilst using the ATM Stream Processor to fill the remaining link bandwidth.

The high speed bundle shown below may be placed adjacent to additional high-speed bundles and to other modules, up to the limits of the chassis.

![High Speed Bundle Diagram](image-url)

The low speed bundle shown below may be placed adjacent to additional low or high speed bundles and to other modules.

![Low Speed Bundle Diagram](image-url)
Transmit Functionality

155 Mb/s Cell Bus Interface

Insert Mode
- Specialized test modules (such as the E4200B Cell Protocol Processor) to the left of this module can insert cells into the generated traffic stream.
- Limited to the maximum bandwidth of the 155 Mb/s cell bus.
- Limited to the allowable configurations of the Test System Manager.

Pass-Through Mode
- Cells from the 155 Mb/s cell bus to the left of this module are passed unchanged to the 155 Mb/s cell bus to the right of this module.
- Enables surrounding modules to be used together, bypassing this module.

822 Mb/s Cell Bus Interface

Insert Mode
- High-speed ASP-generated cells are passed via the 822Mb/s cell bus to the E1609A 822Mb/s Optical Line Interface, located on the right of the high-speed ASP.
- Limited to the maximum bandwidth of the 822Mb/s cell bus.

155 MB/s Cell Bus Control

Control
- On: ATM cells from the 155 Mb/s cell bus from modules such as the E4200B Cell Protocol Processor are inserted into generated traffic. If a cell is inserted, the cell is ignored.
- Off: Cells from the 155 Mb/s cell bus are ignored.

Bandwidth
- Cells from the 155 Mb/s cell bus can be inserted up to an ATM bandwidth of 148.76 Mb/s.

Distribution
- When the E1609A High-Speed ASP is generating cells, 1 in 4 cell opportunities are reserved for cells inserted from the 155 Mb/s cell bus.

Priority
- Select Highest or Lowest.
- In “Highest” mode, cell opportunities are assigned to ATM cells from the 155 Mb/s cell bus in preference to the module’s internal traffic generator.
- In “Lowest” mode, cell opportunities are assigned to ATM cells from the module’s internal traffic generator in preference to the 155 Mb/s cell bus.

Contention
- If a cell from the internal traffic generator is blocked by the insertion of a cell from the 155 Mb/s cell bus, the blocked cell is dropped.
- If a cell from the 155 Mb/s cell bus is blocked by insertion of a cell from the internal traffic generator, the blocked cell is discarded.
- Traffic cannot be generated from the ATM line interface when generating from the ATM Stream Processor.

TrafficViewer displays the traffic inserted by the CPP and traffic generated by the ASP in a single screen.
**ATM Stream Processor (ASP) Traffic Generator**

A user-defined stream has the following properties:
- Independent control
- User-selectable traffic profile
- User-selectable PDU Sequence, Test cell/frame, PRBS Pattern
- Can contain many channels (VP/VCs)
- User-selectable stream priority

| Control | Select Internal Traffic Generator or On/Off
|         | On: a single burst of user cells is generated
|         | Off: Fill cells generated

| Number of Streams | 8
| Stream Priority   | User selectable: 1 (highest) to 8 (lowest)

| Traffic Profiles   | CBR, VBR-nx, VBR-nt, UBR
|                   | Periodic Burst
|                   | Single Burst

| Bandwidth Parameters | Resolution: 424 bits or 1 cell
|                     | Range (E1/802): 424 bits to 140.78 Mbps
|                     | Range (E1/802): 424 bits to 500.04 Mbps
|                     | 1 cell bandwidth step
|                     | Burst length: 1 to 65,350 cells

| Scheduler Modes    | Preserve SCR - in the case of contention between streams, the delayed stream is scheduled so as to preserve the long term average SCR, possibly at the cost of exceeding the contracted PCR.
|                    | Preserve PCR - in the case of contention between streams, the delayed stream is scheduled so as to ensure that the contracted PCR is never exceeded.

| Contention         | If the traffic profile of a cell stream from the internal traffic generator cannot be satisfied for example, because of the insertion of cells from the 155 Mbps cell bus, the TONS (Traffic Generator Not Satisfied) alarm is set

| Number of Channels | 1 to 10,304 channels, 1 to 2,048 per stream
|                   | Each channel specified by VP/VC

| Channel Selection  | Select individual VP/VC
|                    | Select range of VCIs with one VPI
|                    | Select range of VCIs with one VCI
|                    | Select range of VCIs with range of VCIs
|                    | Select any combination of above
|                    | Duplicate VP/VC selection permitted

| Channel Distribution | Stream bandwidth divided equally amongst selected channels
|                      | Channel bandwidth = (Stream bandwidth / Number of channels in stream)

**Channel Assignment**
- Within a single stream, a sequence of "burst length" cells are transmitted on each channel in turn, repeating when all channels have been used.

**Header Generation**
- Interface: UNI or NNI
- GFC: 0 to 0xF (UNI mode only)
- VPI: 0 to 0xFF (UNI mode); 0 to 0xFF/0 (NNI mode)
- VCI: 0 to 0xFF
- PDC: 0 to 7
- CLP: 0 or 1

**PDU Payload Generation**

| Adaptation Layer | AAL-0, AAL-5 CPCS

**ATM Cell Layer**
- Celltype may be set to ATM, OAM, or RM
- Interface & Header fields defined by Channel Header Controls
- When set to "ATM" mode payload data may be set unter control. Frame built in patterns: user value, alternating FF 00, alternating AA 55, incrementing or Single-PRBS
- When set to OAM or RM modes an appropriate editor is enabled which allows specification of OAM and RM cell fields
- Cross-cell PRBS-23 insertion

| AAL-5 CPCS | Payload information length specified under control. Length may be set from 1 to 65535
- Payload data may be set under control. Frame built in patterns: user value, alternating FF 00, alternating AA 55, incrementing or Single-PRBS
- Pad length may be specified by user or may be automatically calculated
- Pad octet may be set by the user
- CPCS trailer: User-user indication, common port indicator may be specified under control
- CPCS trailer length and CRC-32 may be specified manually or may be automatically calculated

| Test cell description | Employs ITU-T 0.191 test cell
|                      | 32-bit timestamp insertion
|                      | 32-bit sequence number
|                      | CRC-16 generation
|                      | Scrambler Mode: On or Off

| Test frame description | Test frames can be transmitted with specific frame sizes (cell length) 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 1365
|                       | Employs 0.191 cell sequence with the addition of an AAL-5 CPCS 23 bit cell for the last cell of the test frame (AAL-5 PDU)
**PDU and PDU Sequence Builder**

Channel connectivity may be built using the traffic generator dialog. PDUs (protocol data units) may be built at the ATM or layer, adaptation layer (AAL1, AAI-2, AAL-3/4, AAL-5) and service layer. PDUs may be transmitted individually or they may be linked to form complex sequences.

| PDU Buffer | 131,072 cells (shared across all traffic generator streams) |
| Licensing | Access to higher layer PDUs and PDU Sequences is available to the ASP. Installation of the appropriate AAL test products and licenses is required before loading is attempted |

**Pass-Through Mode**
- Cells from the 155 Mbps cell bus to the right of this module are passed unchanged to the 155 Mbps cell bus to the left of this module
- Enables surrounding modules to be used together, bypassing this module

**622 Mbps Cell Bus Interface**

| Output Mode | The high-speed ASP commutator cells from other high-speed test modules (such as the E1618A 622 Mbps Optical Line Interface) to the right of this module |
| | The high-speed ASP is limited to the maximum bandwidth of the 622 Mbps cell bus |
| | The high-speed ASP is limited to the allowable configurations of the Test System Manager |

**Link Control**

| Network Interface | Select UNI or NNI |

**Overflow Mode**
- Select the way in which the drop buffer handles incoming cells after it has been filled |
- Select Continuous or Intermittent(default = Intermitquent)

**155 Mbps Cell Bus Control**

| Selection | On: ATM cells from the main traffic stream that match the output filters are placed on the 155 Mbps cell bus (for monitoring using modules such as the E4200B Cell Protocol Processor) |
| | Off: No ATM cells are placed on the 155 Mbps cell bus |

| Idle/Unassigned Fill Cell Filter | On: Idle/Unassigned cells are never placed on the 155 Mbps cell bus |
| Off: All available cells, including Idle/Unassigned cells, are placed on the 155 Mbps cell bus |

**Receive Connection Filters**

| Number of Connection Filters | 8 |

| Pattern Match Fields per Filter | GFC (UNI mode): single value or "any" |
| VPI: single value or "any" |
| VCI: single value or "any" |
| PT: bit mask and bit value (3 bits) |
| CLP: single value or "any" |

| Quick Fill Default Values | All: VPI = "any", VCI = "any" |
| Signalling channel: VPI = 0, VCI = 5 |
| OAM F4 Segment: VPI = "any", VCI = 3 |
| OAM F4 End to End: VPI = "any", VCI = 4 |
| OAM F5 Segment: VPI = "any", VCI = "any", PT = 100 |
| OAM F5 End VPI = "any", VCI = "any", PT = 101 |

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ATM Stream Processor
E1607A/E1609A

Actions
- Output to any module to the left hand side of the ATM Stream Processor (i.e., CPP or ODP) from one to eight connections
- Monitor up to two of the eight available connections independently. Refer to Remote Connection Monitor Measurements in a later section.
- Capture up to eight connections at full line rate

Output Buffer
The output buffer is used to buffer cells before they are placed on the 155 Mbps cell bus (for monitoring using specialized modules such as the E4206B Cell Protocol Processor). The buffer smooths short bursts of cells that exceed the maximum bandwidth of the cell bus to reduce the likelihood of losing cells.

Buffer Size
- 131,072 cells

Time to Fill Buffer
- For input rates greater than 140.76 Mbps: 55574.528 / input Mbps - 140.76) ms
- For maximum ATM bandwidth input rate (560.04 MBps): 123.7 ms

Time to Empty Full Buffer
- 371.1 ms

Buffer Modes
- Intermittent Mode: Overflow cells are discarded (buffer operates as FIFO and will support CPP emulation applications)
- Continuous Mode: If buffer fills and overflows, it is locked from further input until it is empty (providing 123.7 ms snapshots of 131,072 consecutive cells) - used for protocol decoding higher-layer protocol PDUs

Overflow Indication
- Drop Overflows (DOV) alarm measurement and front panel indication
- See Measurements and Electrical and Mechanical sections for more detail

Capture Buffer
The capture buffer is used to capture active traffic for protocol analysis and post-processing.

Buffer Size
- 262,144 cells

Id/Unassigned Fill Cell Filter
- On: Id/Unassigned cells are not saved in the capture buffer
- Off: All received cells, including Id/Unassigned cells, are saved in the capture buffer

Real-Time Measurements
Measurements are taken continuously in real-time, collected every 100 milliseconds and accumulated over the user-specified measurement period. Results from the most recent complete measurement period are retained.

Measurement System

Result Formats
- Cells
- Seconds
- Ratios
- Bandwidth - units: bit/s, cell/s, or PDUs

Accuracy of Counts
- +/-1% for counts < 1000
- +/-0.1% for counts >= 1000

Accuracy of Ratios
- +/-0.2% for counts >= 1000

Accuracy of Bandwidth
- +/-1% of cell or PDU per measurement period

Measurement Period
- Range: 1 second to 3 days
- Resolution: 1 second

Control
- Start / Stop / Continue

Visual Update
- Maximum user-interface update period: 5 seconds

Transmit Link and Alarm Measurements

Tx Inserted Cell Bandwidth
Mean bandwidth of ATM cells inserted from the cell bus

Tx Inserted Cell Count
Total cell count of ATM cells inserted from the cell bus

Tx ASP Cell Bandwidth
Mean bandwidth of ATM cells transmitted from internal traffic generator

Tx ASP Cell Count
Total ATM cells transmitted from the ASP

Tx Total Generated Bandwidth
Mean bandwidth of ATM cells generated from cell bus and generated by the ASP

Tx Total Generated Cell Count
Total cell count of ATM cells inserted from cell bus and generated by the ASP

Tx Traffic Generator Not Satisfied (number of seconds)
Traffic generator not satisfied for number of seconds

Transmit Monitor Measurements

Number of Monitored Streams
- 1

Number of Channels per Stream
- 1 to 2,048

Number of monitored channels per Stream
- 1 to 2,048

ATM Bandwidth (bit/s and cell/s)
Aggregate mean bandwidth across all monitored channels

ATM Cell Count (cell/s)
Total cell count of ATM cells generated by the ATM Stream Processor across all monitored channels

CLP=0/CLP=1 Bandwidth (bit/s and cell/s)
Aggregate mean bandwidth of ATM cells with CLP=0/CLP=1 across all monitored channels

ATM Stream Processor
E1607A/E1609A

CLP = 0/CLP = 1

- Total cell count of ATM cells with CLP = 0/CLP = 1 across all monitored channels
- The ratio of CLP = 0/CLP = 1 cells transmitted to the total cell count (CLP = 0 + 1) across all monitored channels
- Aggregate mean bandwidth of ATM cells with PT-OK1 across all monitored channels
- Total cell count of ATM cells with PT-OK1 across all monitored channels

Receive Link and Alarm Measurements

- Total Cell Count (calls)
- Total Cell Bandwidth (bits/s and call/s)
- Count of total cells marked
- Bandwidth of total cells marked

- Filleted Cell Count (calls)
- Filleted Cell Bandwidth (bits/s and call/s)
- Count of cells for all connections that have been selected to be dropped to the left of the ASP.
- Bandwidth of cells for all connections that have been selected to be dropped to the left of the ASP.
- Number of which or partial seconds during which cells selected to be dropped were discarded due to a drop overflow (DOV)
- Number of which or partial seconds during which no calls were marked by the ASP

Frequency

Calculating CDV and peak-to-peak cell delay variation (CDV)

Receive Connection Monitor Measurements

- Number of Monitored Connections
- 2
- Monitored Channels per Connection
- 1 to 16,384 VCs

Selected Cell Bandwidth (bits/s and call/s)
- Total bandwidth of cells for the monitored connection

Selected Cell Count (calls)
- Total cell count for the monitored connection

Selected PT-OK1 Bandwidth (bits/s and call/s)
- Total PT-OK1 bandwidth for the monitored connection

PT-OK1 Count (calls)
- Total PT-OK1 cell count for the monitored connection

Valid AAL-5 PDU Bandwidth (bits/s and call/s)
- Valid AAL-5 PDU bandwidth (no CRC-32 error, PDU length < 85538 bytes, last call PT-OK1) for the monitored connection

Valid AAL-5 PDU Count (calls)
- Valid AAL-5 PDU count (no CRC-32 error, PDU length < 85538 bytes, last call PT-OK1) for the monitored connection

AAL-5 CRC-32 Error PDU Count (PDUs)
- AAL-5 CRC-32 count (last call PT-OK1; maximum 1 error per PDU) for the connection

AAL-5 CRC-3 Error PDU Count (PDUs)
- AAL-5 CRC-3 count (last call PT-OK1; maximum 1 error per PDU) for the connection

CLP = 0/CLP = 1

- Cell Bandwidth (bits/s and call/s)
- Total bandwidth of cells with Cell Loss Priority bit set to CLP = 0/CLP = 1 across all monitored channels

CLP = 0/CLP = 1

- Cell Count (calls)
- Count of cells with Cell Loss Priority bit set to CLP = 0/CLP = 1 across all monitored channels

CLP = 0/CLP = 1

- Cell Count (calls)
- The ratio of cells with Cell Loss Priority bit set to CLP = 0/CLP = 1 to the total cell count (CLP = 0 + 1) for the monitored connection

CLP = 0/CLP = 1 Converted Count (calls)
- Count of the number of cells converted from CLP = 0 to CLP = 1 for the monitored connection

CLP = 0/CLP = 1 Converted Ratio
- A ratio of the number of cells marked with CLP converted from 0 to 1 divided by the number of cells transmitted with CLP = 0 for the monitored connection

CLP = 0/CLP = 1 Converted Bandwidth (bits/s and call/s)
- For the second connection: the bandwidth of traffic that has been converted from CLP = 0 to CLP = 1.

CLP = 0/CLP = 1

- Cell Loss (calls)
- Total number of cells lost for the connection

Cell Loss Ratio
- A ratio of the number of marked cells to the total number of transmitted cells for the monitored connection

Lost Cell Bandwidth (bits/s and call/s)
- The lost cell bandwidth for the monitored connection

Cell Transfer Delay (maximum, minimum, average) (second)
- The cell transfer delay (CTD) for the monitored connection

Cell Delay Variation (second)
- The larger of the difference between either the maximum CTD and the average CTD, or the minimum CTD and the average CTD.
### ATM Stream Processor

#### E1607A/E1609A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peak-to-Peak Cell Delay Variation (seconds)</strong></td>
<td>The difference between the maximum and minimum CTD for the measurement period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.191 Error Cell Count (all)</td>
<td>Total 0.191 error cell count for the monitored connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.191 Error Bandwidth (bits/s and cells/s)</td>
<td>Total 0.191 error cell bandwidth for the monitored connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRBS-23 Error Cell Count (all)</td>
<td>Total PRBS-23 error cell count for the monitored connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRBS-23 Error Cell Bandwidth (bits/s)</td>
<td>Connection bandwidth of PRBS-23 error cell.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Dynamic Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmitted Generated Bandwidth (bits/s and cells/s)</td>
<td>Total bandwidth of ATM cells inserted from cell bus and generated by the internal traffic generator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitted ADF Cell Bandwidth (bits/s and cells/s)</td>
<td>Mean bandwidth of ATM cells transmitted from internal traffic generator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inserted Cell Bandwidth (bits/s and cells/s)</td>
<td>Mean bandwidth of ATM cells inserted from the 155 Mbps cell bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Available Transmit Bandwidth (bits/s and cells/s)</td>
<td>Remaining ATM bandwidth available to internal traffic generator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive ATM Cell Bandwidth (bits/s and cells/s)</td>
<td>Bandwidth of ATM cells received (non-fill).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filtered Cell Average Bandwidth (bits/s and cells/s)</td>
<td>Average bandwidth of cells (ATM or traffic) matched by the output filters, averaged over last complete 1 second period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection Average Cell Bandwidth (bits/s or cells/s)</td>
<td>Selected connection cell bandwidth averaged over last complete 1 second period. Available on up to 8 connections simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Electrical & Mechanical Specification

##### Electrical Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Type</th>
<th>Connector Type</th>
<th>Input Levels</th>
<th>Input Impedance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External Trigger Input Tx</td>
<td>SMB bulkhead receptacle</td>
<td>TTL sink ( V_{I} &lt; -0.8 \text{V}, V_{O} &gt; 2.0 \text{V} )</td>
<td>50 ohm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Trigger Input Rx</td>
<td>SMB bulkhead receptacle</td>
<td>TTL sink ( V_{I} &lt; -0.8 \text{V}, V_{O} &gt; 2.0 \text{V} )</td>
<td>50 ohm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### Environmental Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>( 0^\circ \text{C} )</td>
<td>( 45^\circ \text{C} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>( -40^\circ \text{C} )</td>
<td>( 70^\circ \text{C} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>0% to 95% relative humidity at 25°C to 40°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Applicable Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ATM Cell</strong></th>
<th><strong>ATM Forum TMA 4.0</strong></th>
<th><strong>ITU-T 1.356</strong></th>
<th><strong>ITU-T 1.357</strong></th>
<th><strong>ITU-T 1.371</strong></th>
<th><strong>ITU-T 1.150</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAL-5</td>
<td>ATM Adaptation Layer 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABR</td>
<td>Available Bit Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASP</td>
<td>Agilent E1607/E1609A ATM Stream Processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATM</td>
<td>Asynchronous Transfer Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSTS</td>
<td>Agilent Broadband Series Test System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLP</td>
<td>Cell Loss Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Agilent E4209B Cell Protocol Processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Cyclic Redundancy Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOVL</td>
<td>Drop Overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFC</td>
<td>Generic Cell Rate Algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED</td>
<td>Light Emitting Diode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAM</td>
<td>Operations, Administration and Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC-12c</td>
<td>Optical Carrier Level 12 Signal Concatenated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPT</td>
<td>Agilent E6270A OAM Protocol Tester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDU</td>
<td>Protocol Data Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRBS</td>
<td>Pseudo Random Binary Sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTI</td>
<td>Payload Type Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Permanent Virtual Circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QoS</td>
<td>Quality of Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDH</td>
<td>Synchronous Digital Hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMB</td>
<td>Subminiature Type B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONET</td>
<td>Synchronous Optical Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM</td>
<td>Synchronous Transfer Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>Switched Virtual Circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tcl</td>
<td>Tool Command Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tk</td>
<td>Graphical User Interface Toolkit for Tcl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGNS</td>
<td>Traffic Generator Not Satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>Transmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNI</td>
<td>User Network Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBR</td>
<td>Variable Bit Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>Virtual Circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCI</td>
<td>Virtual Circuit Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>Virtual Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPI</td>
<td>Virtual Path Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBR</td>
<td>Unspecified Bit Rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agilent Technologies Broadband Series Test System

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