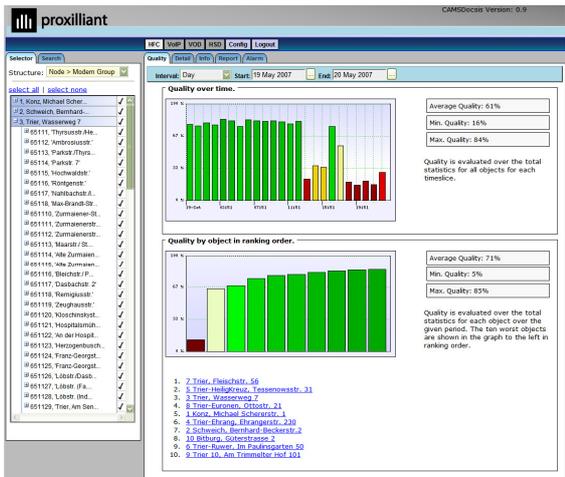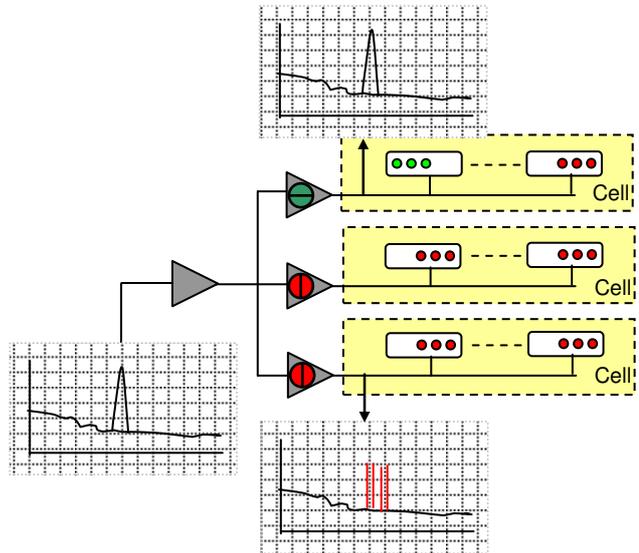# proxilliant

Proxilliant's **Cable Access Management System** (CAMS) is a comprehensive, integrated hardware and software solution for cable-based service health management. With Dynamic Ingress Blockers (dIb's) deployed throughout the HFC plant – typically near the last amplifiers – together with the Service Health Manager software, CAMS delivers comprehensive, precise and actionable information *and* actively reduces quality-eroding ingress. This uniquely powerful combination dramatically reduces trouble-shooting time and costs in the field and delivers greater upstream bandwidth to be used reliably for VoIP and commercial services.
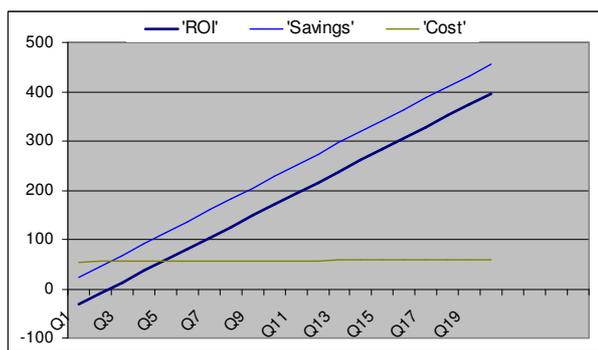
Benefits

Visibility deep in the network - A node deployed with DIB's can be considered as divided in a number of small cells, where impairments in each cell is effectively isolated from the rest of the network. Ingress that originates in one cell will normally only influence the cable modems within that cell. The Service Health Manager software analyzes DOCSIS data in order to pinpoint cells where ingress or other impairments are present.

Noise reduction – Noise is a problem in larger nodes due to the funneling effect. As requirements for more capacity in the network increases the operators split the nodes and the problem with noise funneling becomes less. However in larger nodes the noise reduction effect achieved with DIB is significant. In a 1000 homes node a gain in C/N of 10 dB can be achieved. Also in a smaller node the gain in C/N may be the difference in running a 64 QAM carrier with or without problem.

Ingress reduction – A node split does not remove ingress, but will reduce the problem in the sense that the

number of subscribers affected by the ingress will be less. Obviously ingress in a 250 homes node may affect 250 subscribers. Deploying dIb's in such a node will further decrease the number of affected subscribers down to 25 depending on where in the network the dIb's are deployed.

Savings in OPEX/CAPEX

CAMS ability to reduce the negative impact of ingress as well as the ability to, due to increased visibility, quickly pinpoint where in the network ingress originates will obviously have positive impact on OPEX, overall QOS and churn. The reduction of noise will enable the use of higher modulation forms thus getting closer to the theoretical capacity of available upstream bandwidth.

The diagram above is from a real case and shows ROI in less than 15 month using conservative figures for OPEX savings and churn reduction.