

**Supplement to FCC Experimental License Application of  
Xerox Corp  
File Number: 0679-EX-PL-2015**

This supplement provides information that is not readily presentable in the application.

This application involves the same basic technology developed by RFID Technologies Pty Ltd (“RFIDTECH”) that was subject of a recent short term Experimental STA, STA File Number: 1000-EX-ST-2015

RFIDTECH is an Australian entrepreneurial firm that has developed a promising 24 GHz RFID-like technology. It is has been tested in Australia as a “Low Interference Potential Device” and is authorized by the FCC’s counterpart, Australian Communications & Media Authority.

In the instant application Xerox will be testing and experimenting with possible design changes of this technology. At the end of the 2 year program Xerox expects to have a final design for possible commercial use if the Commission decides to permit such use. The data collected during this experiment on system functionality as well as interference potential to other spectrum users is expected to be included in a request for long term authorization. This RFID technology involves different design tradeoffs than previously approved technologies that may be attractive in certain applications.

In the previous STA, the directional antenna was pointing down. In this application the antenna will be pointing up. All transmissions will be indoor.

Here is a table of the 5 locations and the nature of the indoor locations that will be used:

<b>Location City</b>	<b>Detail of Transmitter Location</b>
Palo Alto, CA	The testing will be done on the bottom floor of a three story industrial building
Webster, NY	The testing will be done on the first floor of a two story industrial building
New York, NY	The testing will be done on the 22nd floor of a 31-story skyscraper
Shakopee, MN	The testing will be done on the first floor of a one story industrial building
Fort Mill, SC	The testing will be done on the first floor of a one story industrial building

The device being tested meets all the technical requirements of §15.515 of the Commission’s Rules with the exception of the §15.515(a) which limits such use to “UWB field disturbance sensors mounted in terrestrial transportation vehicles.” Because the use will be indoors and the antenna always pointing up, it should have no impact on vehicular radars. The indoor location also means it will have no impact on

other users cochannel as building attenuation will attenuate the signal levels before they reach the building exterior.

The signal is unmodulated is and swept in frequency in 2 bands: 22 -> 23.48 and 24.1 -> 26.5 GHz. This was done to avoid any issues of possible impact on the passive band at 23.6 – 24 GHz. While this technology can notch out bands, such notching imposes real limitations on operation. Thus additional notches would be burdensome.

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