



Northern Digital Incorporated
103 Randall Drive
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To: **Federal Communications Commission**
7435 Oakland Mills Road
Columbia, MD 21046
U.S.A.

From: Northern Digital Inc.
103 Randall Drive
Waterloo, Ontario
N2V1C5
Canada

Date: 11-Dec-06

Subject: **Application to change FCC ID from TJ8-VICRA to TJ8-POLARIS**

Applicant: Northern Digital Incorporated
Product: Polaris
Model: Vicra, Spectra
FCC ID: TJ8-VICRA

Dear Sir/Madam,

We would like to change the FCC ID for our Polaris Vicra and Polaris Spectra products from "TJ8-VICRA" to "TJ8-POLARIS."

The original FCC ID TJ8-VICRA was assigned to our Polaris Vicra product because it was the first product tested and, at the time, it made sense to link the FCC ID to the product. However, a subsequent product in our Polaris family, the Polaris Spectra, was then developed and tested and was granted a permissive change to allow the use of the same radio hardware as the Vicra, allowing us to retain the same FCC ID for it.

Our concern is that the nameplates for both products, Polaris Vicra and Polaris Spectra, will contain the ID TJ8-VICRA which may be confusing to Spectra customers. We would like to change the ID to a more generic "product family" designation, "TJ8-POLARIS", for both products.

Differences between the Vicra and Spectra:

The actual antenna is the same for the Vicra and Spectra position sensors. It's the GigaAnt 3030A5645-01. It is simply mounted on a different printed circuit board in each camera. The antenna gains therefore will be equal for both systems.

The Spectra and Vicra position sensors are conceptually very much the same. Each are intended to track infrared "target" markers in its field of view. The smaller Vicra system is designed for small measurement volumes for such applications as ear, nose & throat surgeries while the physically larger Spectra is designed for larger volumes, such as neuro and orthopedic surgeries. Although the systems do not share any printed circuit boards, the logic within each is very much the same. While the Spectra adds functionality like the ability to use IR-based wireless communications and an "aiming" (Class II) laser, the fundamentals of each system are essentially the same: The boards, while containing much the same logic, are designed to fit within their respective packages.

Both position sensors utilize the National Semiconductor LMX9820 Bluetooth radio module, the same ultraminiature coax connectors, the same type of coax cable and the same antenna. Both systems' radio modules are powered from each system's main board 3.3V logic supply which is produced by the same Texas Instruments silicon in each system.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mike Palmer', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Mike Palmer

Systems Designer/Regulatory Specialist
Northern Digital Inc.