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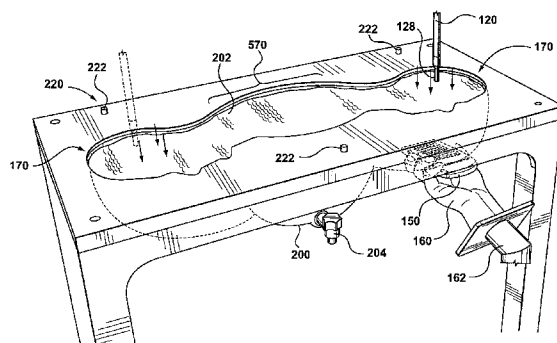


FIG. 2

(57) Abstract: Embodiments relate to systems and methods for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device. A system includes: a simulated head; a simulated hand positioned proximate to the simulated head for supporting the mobile communication device during the testing; a probe positioned within the simulated head; and a processor. The processor is operatively coupled to the probe and configured to determine a field strength of a field radiated by the mobile communication device. A method includes: positioning the mobile communication device in supported relation to a simulated hand; causing a probe to be positioned within a simulated head, the simulated head positioned in proximity to the mobile communication device; and determining a field strength of a field radiated by the mobile communication device.

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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE TESTING OF A MOBILE COMMUNICATION DEVICE

[0001] The described embodiments relate generally to methods and
5 systems for conducting specific absorption rate (SAR) testing of a mobile
communication device. In particular, the methods and systems involve the use of
a simulated hand to support the mobile communication device during the testing.

[0002] Government safety standards strictly regulate the field strength of
mobile communications devices. The regulations specify a permissible specific
10 absorption rate, the safe amount of radio frequency energy which a person can
safely tolerate. Manufacturers must ensure that their devices comply with such
standards; regulations also specify the testing requirements and procedures to be
used, before new models are approved for public use.

[0003] In order to satisfy the testing requirements, the testing results must
15 be repeatable. Measurements obtained during SAR testing have a certain amount
of inherent uncertainty. Accordingly, the regulations specify that the SAR
measurement uncertainty must fall within a specific tolerance, for example 20%.

[0004] However, the antennae and housing configurations of the device
may result in different interactions with the standard supporting members used in
20 standard SAR testing. As a result, these different configurations may affect the
uncertainty of standard SAR measurement techniques. Reducing this SAR
measurement uncertainty can be important for helping manufacturers in device
development.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] The embodiments are described in further detail below, by way of
example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which;

[0006] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a system for conducting SAR testing of
a mobile communication device;

30 **[0007]** FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a part of an embodiment of the
system of FIG. 1;

[0008] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a part of an embodiment of the system of FIG. 1, showing a mobile communication device in relation to a simulated head and a simulated hand;

[0009] FIG. 4 is a flowchart of a method for conducting SAR testing of a mobile communication device;

[0010] FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an alternate embodiment of a system for conducting SAR testing of a mobile communication device;

[0011] FIG. 6 is a side schematic view of a part of an embodiment of the system of FIG. 5, showing a mobile communication device in relation to a simulated torso and a support; and

[0012] FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a further method of conducting SAR testing of a mobile communication device.

GENERAL

[0013] The described embodiments relate generally to methods and systems for conducting SAR testing of a mobile communication device. Certain embodiments generally make use of a simulated hand to support the mobile communication device during the testing.

[0014] Certain embodiments may relate to a system for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device. The system may comprise: a simulated head; a simulated hand positioned proximate to the simulated head for supporting the mobile communication device during the testing; a probe positioned within the simulated head; and a processor. The processor may be operatively coupled to the probe and configured to determine a field strength of a field within the head, the field radiated by the mobile communication device.

[0015] The field may comprise an electric field at radio or microwave frequency and the probe may be configured for electric and/or microwave and/or radio frequency field sensing.

[0016] The simulated hand may comprise a material having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties, such as an average dielectric constant, of a human hand.

[0017] The system may further comprise a communication unit responsive to the processor to communicate with the mobile communication device and to cause the mobile communication device to radiate the field.

[0018] The simulated head may be positioned proximate the mobile communication device and on an opposite side of the mobile communication device to the simulated hand.

[0019] The simulated head may comprise a material having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties, such as an average dielectric constant, of a human head. The material may be a liquid.

[0020] Other embodiments may relate to use of a simulated hand for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device, in which the simulated hand supports the mobile communication device during testing, wherein the simulated hand comprises a material having a dielectric constant approximating an average dielectric constant of a human hand.

[0021] Other embodiments may relate to use of a simulated hand and a simulated head for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device during the testing. The simulated hand supports the mobile communication device and the simulated head may be positioned on an opposite side of the mobile communication device to the simulated hand during testing. In such embodiments, the simulated hand comprises a material having a dielectric constant approximating an average dielectric constant of a human hand, and the simulated head comprises a material having a dielectric constant approximating an average dielectric constant of a human head.

[0022] Other embodiments may relate to a method for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device. The method may comprise: positioning the mobile communication device in supported relation to a simulated hand; positioning a probe within a simulated head, the simulated head positioned in proximity to the mobile communication device; and determining a field strength within the simulated head of a field radiated by the mobile communication device. The determining may include causing the mobile communication device to radiate the field.

[0023] The positioning may further comprise positioning the mobile communication device proximate the simulated head so that the simulated head is

located on an opposite side of the mobile communication device to the simulated hand. The field may comprise an electric field at radio or microwave frequency and the determining may comprise electric and/or radio frequency field sensing.

[0024] Yet other embodiments may relate to a system for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device, comprising a simulated torso; a support positioned proximate to the simulated torso for supporting the mobile communication device during the testing; a probe positioned within the simulated torso; and a processor operatively coupled to the probe and configured to determine a field strength of a field within the simulated torso, the field radiated by the mobile communication device. The simulated torso may comprise a material having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties of a human torso. In certain embodiments, the support comprises a platform mounted to a platform support, and wherein the surface area of the platform support in contact with the platform is no greater than 40% of the horizontal surface area of the platform.

[0025] Other embodiments may relate to a method for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device. The method may comprise: causing a probe to be positioned within a simulated torso; positioning the mobile communication device beneath and proximate to the simulated torso and determining a field strength within the simulated torso of a field radiated by the mobile communication device.

[0026] Further embodiments may relate to the use of a simulated torso for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device, wherein a probe is positioned within the simulated torso during testing, and wherein the simulated torso comprises a material having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties of a human torso.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0027] Referring jointly now to FIG. 1 and 2, there is shown a system 100 for conducting SAR testing of a mobile communication device 150. System 100 comprises a suitably programmed measurement controller/processor 105, computer system 110, and positioning system 115, as well as a probe 120, receiver 125, communication unit 130, simulated hand 160 and simulated head

170. The measurement controller 105 communicates with probe positioning system 115 to cause probe 120 to be positioned in a sequence of spaced locations within the simulated head and relative to the mobile communication device 150.

5 **[0028]** Probe positioning system 115 may be a robotic arm suitable for precision movement and positioning of a probe tip 128 (see FIG. 2).

[0029] One example of a measurement controller 105 is the commercially available DASY4 system marketed by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. This system includes suitable software for performing the SAR testing (including
10 controlling probe positioning system 115) and suitable equipment to serve as probe 120. A suitable probe positioning system 115 may comprise a robot arm manufactured by STAUBLI Unimation, for example.

[0030] Mobile communication device 150 may be any suitable device capable of wireless transmission of signals in a cellular network. The mobile
15 communication device 150 may comprise additional features and functions, such as provisioning for electronic mail communication, or other functions to be performed on the device or with the aid of a wirelessly accessed network.

[0031] An output of probe 120 is connected to receiver 125. Receiver 125 receives a measurement signal from the output of the probe 120 and the receiver
20 125 conditions the measurement signal as necessary before providing a corresponding output to measurement controller 105. Measurement controller 105 receives the output of probe 120 via receiver 125 and determines the field strength of the electric field sensed by probe 120 based on that output.

[0032] As will be understood, SAR is calculated from measured E-field by
25 the following formula:

$$\text{EQ. 1: } \text{SAR} = |E|^2 \sigma / \rho$$

 where $|E|$ is the magnitude of the measured or computed RMS (root means
30 squared) electric field, σ is the conductivity and ρ is the mass density of the tissue-equivalent media. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption per unit mass at a specific location in the tissue media. SAR may be expressed in units such as watts/kg.

[0033] Because the electric field strength is proportional to the power and the power is proportional to the square of the voltage in a sensing circuit of the probe 120, the field strength can be calculated, given a sensed voltage or current through a known resistance in the sensing circuit in probe 120. Accordingly, measurement controller 105 can determine the field strength of a field emitted from mobile communication device 150 based on a voltage output, for example, from the sensing circuit in probe 120.

[0034] In order to conduct the SAR testing, it is necessary to have mobile communication device 150 transmit a signal in the same way that it would during wireless communication over a cellular connection. Communication unit 130 is manually caused to "place a call" to mobile communication device 150. The call made from communication unit 130 to mobile communication device 150 is established over a communication link 135, which persists during the SAR testing. Communication unit 130 is configured to transmit a particular test signal to mobile communication device 150 to cause it to transmit at maximum power, pursuant to SAR testing protocols.

[0035] Computer system 110 may provide a user interface (not shown) including a display and suitable software for displaying results of the SAR testing to an interested person. Further, computer system 110 may comprise a suitable memory (not shown) or database (not shown) for storing the results of the SAR testing.

[0036] During the SAR testing, mobile communication device 150 is supported in relation to the simulated head 170 by simulated hand 160. This supporting relation of simulated hand 160 to mobile communication device 150 mimics the use of a human hand to hold the mobile communication device 150 during its operation (i.e. as if the mobile communication device 150 were being held up to the human ear). Accordingly, the simulated hand is formed in a fixed position for holding the mobile communication device so that the thumb lies along a right side of the device (as viewed from the front), the palm supports the back of the device and the third, fourth and fifth digits support the left side of the device. An example form of simulated hand 160 and head 170 is shown in FIG. 2, which is described further below.

[0037] The simulated hand 160 is formed of a synthetic material having dielectric properties, including the dielectric constant and conductivity of the material, that are substantially constant throughout the material and that approximate the average dielectric properties of a human hand, including tissue and bones. For example, the simulated hand 160 may have a dielectric constant in the range of about 37 for low band frequencies to about 46 for high band frequencies. The conductivity of the simulated hand 160 may be about 0.85 s/m for low band frequencies up to about 2.46 s/m for high band frequencies.

[0038] An example of a suitable simulated hand is the hand phantom available from Microwave Consultants Ltd., London, England. Suitable simulated hands may be made to conform to CTIA and FCC standards for testing of wireless devices.

[0039] As shown in FIG. 2, mobile communication device 150 is supported by simulated hand 160. In turn, simulated hand 160 is connected to and supported by a support stand 162 that is movable through at least one, and optionally two or three, degrees of freedom. Support stand 162 enables suitable positioning of mobile communication device 150 relative to simulated head 170 when supported by simulated hand 160.

[0040] Simulated head 170 is shown and described below in further detail in relation to FIGS. 2 and 3. Simulated head 170 is situated above mobile communication device 150 while the mobile communication device 150 is supported below by simulated hand 160. Probe 120 is positioned within the simulated head 170. Simulated head 170 may be similar to existing commercially available arrangements employed for SAR testing.

[0041] Simulated head 170 comprises a specially shaped tank 200 for containing a volume of liquid 202. Tank 200 is supported by a table-like structure so as to be stable and stationary. Tank 200 has walls contoured so as to resemble, at opposed longitudinal ends of tank 200, a left and right head shape, as viewed upwardly from below tank 200. Tank 200 may be open to the air where its walls meet with a planar top surface of the table-like structure. Alternatively, tank 200 may be substantially enclosed so that liquid 202 is substantially covered, while being provided with access ports to allow probe 120 to access the left and

right head shape at the respective longitudinal ends of the tank 200. Liquid 202 may be drained from tank 200 by a drainage valve 204, as required.

[0042] Liquid 202 may be any suitable liquid having substantially uniform dielectric properties, including dielectric constant and conductivity, that
5 approximate the average dielectric properties of a human head, including bone and other tissue. Examples of such suitable liquids include mixtures of de-ionized water, sugar, salt, cellulose, preservative and diethylene-glycol monobutyl ether (DGBE). The particular characteristics and proportions of such ingredients of liquids suitable for simulating head tissue will be known to those skilled in the art
10 of SAR testing, as will suitable methods of preparation of such liquids.

[0043] Tank 200 may hold approximately 25 liters of head tissue simulating liquid 202. Target dielectric properties for the head tissue simulating liquid 202 at frequencies between 300 MHz and 3 GHz are defined in the standards for compliance testing, such as CENELEC EN50361, Supplement C to OET Bulletin
15 65, IEEE P1528, for example.

[0044] Tank 200 is also preferably provided with a reference system 220 having a plurality of reference markers or indicia 222. Such reference markers 222 are used in calibrating the probe positioning system 115 relative to the tank 200 and simulated head 170. As will be understood, the reference markers 222
20 are "taught" to the probe positioning system (for example, by moving the probe tip 128 to each marker 222) and establish the transformation between the coordinate system utilized by the measurement controller 105 and probe positioning system 115, and the real world coordinates of the tank 200.

[0045] The reference system 220 also includes communication device
25 reference markers (not shown) on the underside of the tank 200, for accurately positioning the audio output of mobile communication device 150 relative to a simulated head 170 and reference markers 222. The communication device positioning markers may comprise a longitudinal line running the length of the tank 200 and running down the middle of the simulated heads 170. The
30 communication device markers may also comprise a lateral line for each head 170 running through the head's 170 mid-point. The intersection of the longitudinal and lateral lines indicate the intended location for accurately positioning the audio output of mobile communication device 150 for the SAR testing. Alternatively, the

communication device positioning markers may comprise a notch, ridge, or crosshairs, for example.

[0046] During SAR testing using simulated head 170, mobile communication device 150 is positioned beneath the head 170, while supported
5 by simulated hand 160. Thus, mobile communication device 150 is positioned between (a left or right side of) simulated head 170 and simulated hand 160 in a manner that mimics the position of mobile communication device 150 when held to a person's ear.

[0047] As shown in FIG. 2, mobile communication device 150 and
10 simulated hand 160 are positioned relative to simulated head 170 by positioning and adjustment of support stand 162, to which simulated hand 160 is connected or attached.

[0048] As shown in FIG. 2, probe 120 is positioned relative to mobile communication device 150 by lowering probe 120 down into simulated head 170
15 so that probe tip 128 can be positioned at one or more positions relative to the audio output of mobile communication device 150.

[0049] FIG. 3 shows a partial side view in perspective of simulated head 170, with mobile communication device 150 positioned/supported in simulated hand 160 beneath a right head portion of simulated head 170. Probe 120 is
20 shown in FIG. 3 as extending downwardly toward mobile communication device 150, so that probe tip 128 is positioned proximate the audio output of mobile communication device 150.

[0050] FIG. 3 also shows probe 120 positioned so as to have a shaft 126 pending downwardly toward probe tip 128 at its lower end, with probe tip 128
25 positioned within the simulated head 170 and vertically above the mobile communication device 150. In this position, probe 120 can be used to measure a field strength. The vertical and lateral position of the probe 120 (and probe tip 128) may be controlled by probe positioning system 115 according to SAR testing requirements.

30 **[0051]** Following use of probe 120 to sense a field strength at one position (relative to the indicia 222), probe 120 may be subsequently moved horizontally and vertically by probe positioning system 115 to a plurality of alternate positions by pre-programmed movement of probe 120 by probe positioning system 115.

Field strength readings may be taken at each position. The probe positioning system 115 may be programmed to perform a horizontal area scan to determine a "peak" field strength, followed by a volume or three dimensional scan.

[0052] Referring now to FIG. 4, a method 400 of conducting SAR testing of mobile communication device 150 is described in further detail. Method 400 begins at step 410, at which mobile communication device 150 is positioned in simulated hand 160 in the manner depicted in FIG. 2.

[0053] As much as possible, the mobile communication device 150 is to be positioned in simulated hand 160 in a manner that mimics the way that mobile communication device 150 would be held in a user's hand when its audio output (speaker) is held to the user's ear. For example, mobile communication device 150 may be held in simulated hand 160 so that the palm of simulated hand 160 supports the backside (i.e. the face opposite to the display screen and dialing keys) of mobile communication device 150, while a thumb of simulated hand 160 is positioned along a right-side of mobile communication device 150 and the third, fourth and fifth digits of the simulated hand 160 are positioned along and/or around the left side of mobile communication device 150. The second digit (pointer finger) may be positioned over, around or along a top edge of mobile communication device 150, proximally adjacent the audio output, or it may be positioned along the left side of the device with the third, fourth and fifth digits. This example assumes that simulated hand 160 is a right hand. It will be understood that an opposite orientation of the digits of simulated hand 160 relative to mobile communication device 150 may be employed for a left-handed version of simulated hand 160. Simulated hand 160 may be formed differently to accommodate different ways of holding mobile communication device 150, for example because of different user interface features and/or device shapes or sizes.

[0054] At step 420, mobile communication device 150 is positioned relative to simulated head 170, as shown in FIG. 2, by moving simulated hand 160 and support stand 162 so that the audio output of mobile communication device 150 is positioned directly and closely beneath simulated head 170 proximate the communication device reference markers of the reference system 220.

[0055] At step 430, communication unit 130 is manually caused to place a call (line 135) to mobile communication device 150, thereby creating wireless connection between communication unit 130 and mobile communication device. In placing the call to mobile communication device 150, communication unit 130
5 transmits a test signal recognized by mobile communication device 150 to cause it to transmit a communication signal at full power.

[0056] At step 440, in accordance with its programming, measurement controller 105 causes probe positioning system 115 to move probe 120 to one or more positions relative to the indicia 222 (and consequently to the simulated head
10 170 and the communication device 150) in sequence and to take electric field measurements at those positions. Such electric field measurements are received at measurement controller 105 via receiver 125.

[0057] At step 450, measurement controller 105 calculates the electric field strengths at the predetermined positions, based on the measurements obtained at
15 step 440. Measurement controller 105 then compares the calculated field strengths to a standard to determine whether mobile communication device 150 meets the SAR testing requirements.

[0058] Referring now to FIG. 5, there is shown a system 500 for conducting SAR testing according to further embodiments. System 500 is similar to system
20 100, except that the simulated hand 160 is replaced by a support 560, and the simulated head 170 is replaced by a simulated torso 570. As will be understood from the discussion below, the combination of the support 550 and simulated torso 570 are intended to simulate a mobile device 150 in a belt holster, pocket or otherwise supported in position near a person's torso. Accordingly, for
25 succinctness of description, only the differences between systems 100 and 500 are described below.

[0059] The simulated torso 570 is may comprise the mid-section of the tank
200 (see FIG.2), which is shaped substantially like a human torso. The liquid 202 in the tank 200 may be any suitable liquid having substantially uniform dielectric
30 properties, including dielectric constant and conductivity, that approximate the average dielectric properties of a human torso, including bone and other tissue. The particular characteristics and proportions of such ingredients of liquids suitable for simulating torso tissue will be known to those skilled in the art of SAR

testing, as will suitable methods of preparation of such liquids. Liquid 202 will typically comprise the same liquid as used for the testing system 100 when the simulated head 170 is to be used. The reference system 220 also includes communication device reference markers (not shown) for precisely positioning the communication device 150 relative to the torso 570, as will be understood.

[0060] As illustrated in FIG. 6, the support 560 comprises a substantially rectangular platform 562, upon which the communication device 150 may be positioned. The dimensions of the platform 562 preferably approximate the dimensions of the rear side of the device 150. The platform 562 comprises a material having a low dielectric constant, such as Styrofoam, and of sufficient thickness and resiliency to support the device 150. The platform 562 rests on a platform support 564 comprising a plurality of four substantially vertical wall members 566 in angular relationship to each other. The wall members 566 substantially form a "W" shape in cross-section and may be formed of a single piece of material. The angle θ formed by the intersection of the centre wall members 566 is within a range of 20° - 120° , while the angle α formed by the intersection of the outer two wall members 566 on each side, is within a range of 10° - 60° . The platform support 564 is formed of sufficiently resilient and durable material also selected to have a low dielectric constant.

[0061] In order to minimize the effect on the field generated by the communication device 150, the configuration of the platform support 564 is selected to provide a small horizontal "footprint" relative to that of the platform 562, while still providing sufficient support to the platform 562. Accordingly, the horizontal surface area of the platform support 564 in contact with the platform 562, is 40% or less of the horizontal surface area of the platform 562. In an alternative configuration, the platform support 564 may include a plurality of vertical columns or spikes arrayed to provide sufficient support to the platform 562 to support a communication device 150. With such alternative configuration, the surface area of the spikes is again selected to be less than 40% of the horizontal surface area of the platform 562.

[0062] The support 560 also comprises a stand 568 of low dielectric constant material, but of sufficient strength and durability to physically support the entire support 560. The stand 568 is provided with a height adjustment

mechanism, such as a telescoping neck, for example, to enable the vertical height adjustment of the communication device 150 relative to the underside of the simulated torso 570.

[0063] During SAR testing using simulated torso 570, mobile

5 communication device 150 with or without a body worn accessory such as a holster is positioned below the torso 570, while supported by support 560. Thus, mobile communication device 150 is positioned between (a side of a) simulated torso 570 and support 560 in a manner that mimics the position of mobile communication device 150 when held in a belt holster on a person's waist.

10 **[0064]** As shown in FIG. 6, probe 120 is positioned relative to mobile communication device 150 by lowering probe 120 down into simulated torso 570 so that probe tip 128 can be positioned at specific positions relative to the mobile communication device 150, for SAR testing. The scan area or volume traced by the probe tip 128 covers the dimensions of the communication device 150.

15 **[0065]** Referring now to FIG. 7, a method 700 of conducting SAR testing using simulated torso 570 is described. Method 700 begins at step 710, at which mobile communication device 150 is positioned on support 560 in the manner depicted in FIG. 6.

[0066] At step 720, mobile communication device 150 is positioned relative
20 to simulated torso 570, as shown in FIG. 6, by moving support 560 so that the mobile communication device 150 is positioned directly and closely beneath the simulated torso 570 and proximate the communication device reference markers of the reference system 220. Steps 710 and 720 may be performed manually or automatically.

25 **[0067]** At step 730, a call is established between communication unit 130 and mobile communication device 150 manually, thereby creating a wireless connection (link 135) between communication unit 130 and mobile communication device 150. In placing the call to mobile communication device 150, communication unit 130 transmits a test signal recognized by mobile
30 communication device 150 to cause it to transmit a communication signal at full power.

[0068] At step 740, in accordance with its programming, measurement controller 105 causes probe positioning system 115 to move probe 120 to one or

more positions relative to the indicia 222 (and consequently to the simulated torso 570 and the communication device 150) in sequence and to take electric field measurements at those positions. Such electric field measurements are received at measurement controller 105 via receiver 125.

5 **[0069]** At step 750, measurement controller 105 calculates the electric field strengths at the various positions, based on the measurements obtained at step 740. Measurement controller 105 then compares the calculated field strengths to a standard to determine whether mobile communication device 150 meets the SAR testing requirements.

10 **[0070]** Use of simulated head 170 in addition to simulated hand 160 in conducting SAR testing may reduce uncertainty levels associated with the measurements obtained by the SAR testing. As well, use of support 560 with the simulated torso 570 in conducting SAR testing may reduce uncertainty levels associated with the measurements obtained by the SAR testing.

15 **[0071]** While the above description provides examples of embodiments, it will be appreciated that some features and/or functions of the described elements are susceptible to modification without departing from the spirit and principles of operation of the described embodiments. Accordingly, what has been described is intended to be illustrative of the invention and non-limiting.

Claims:

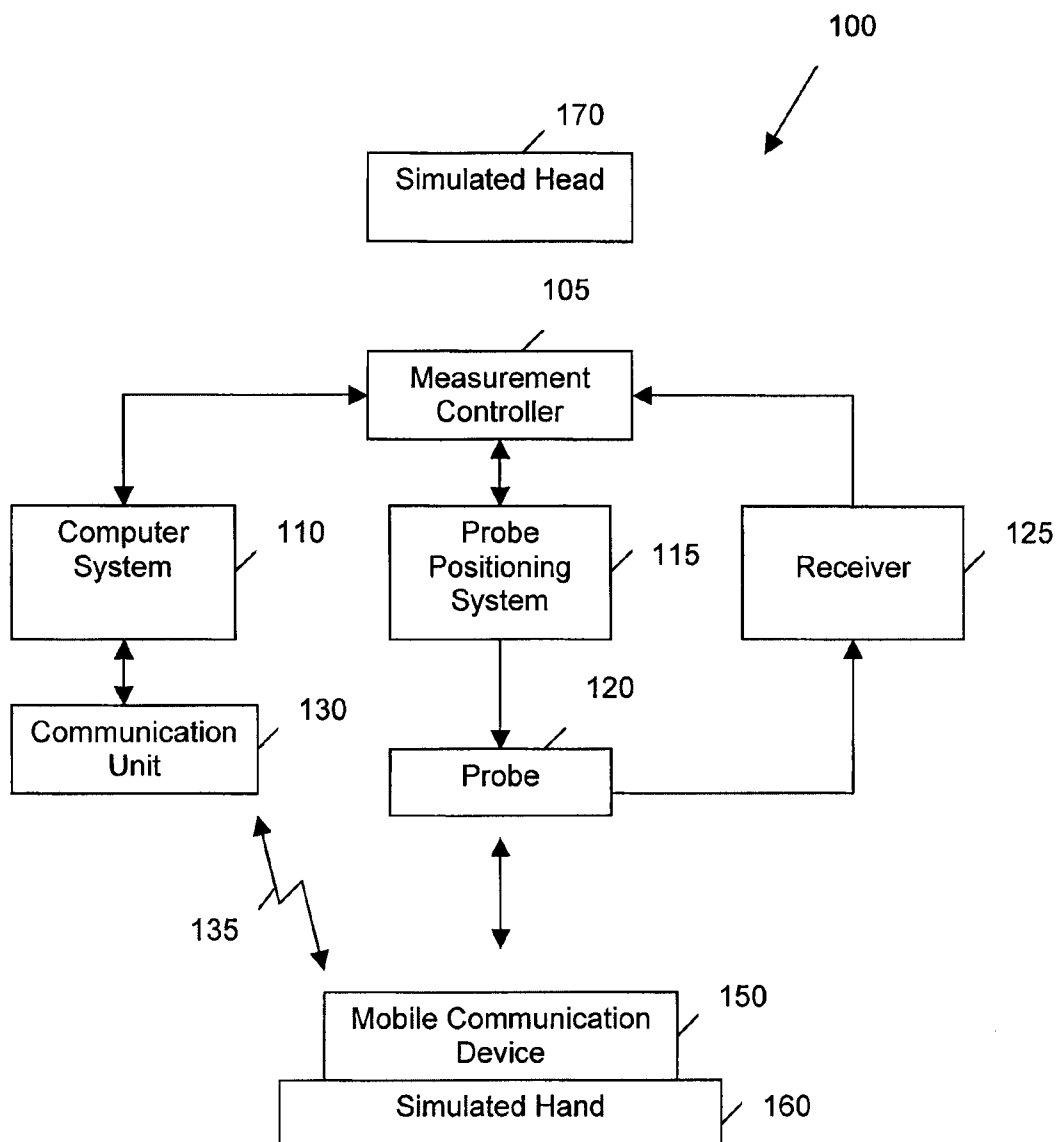
1. A system for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device (150), comprising:
 - a simulated human body part (170; 570);
 - 5 a support (160; 560) positioned proximate to the simulated human body part (170; 570) for supporting the mobile communication device (150) during the testing;
 - a probe (120) positioned within the simulated human body part (170; 570); and
 - 10 a processor (105) operatively coupled to the probe (120) and configured to determine a field strength of a field within the simulated human body part (170; 570), the field radiated by the mobile communication device (150).
- 15 2. The system of claim 1, wherein the field comprises any of: an electric field, a microwave frequency field or a radio frequency field and the probe (120) is configured for sensing a respective one of an electric field, a microwave frequency field or a radio frequency field.
- 20 3. The system of claim 1 or claim 2, further comprising a communication unit (130) configured to communicate with the mobile communication device (150) and to cause the mobile communication device (150) to radiate the field.
- 25 4. The system of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the simulated human body part comprises a simulated head (170) and the support comprises a simulated hand (160), and the simulated head (170) is positioned proximate the mobile communication device (150) and on an opposite side of the mobile communication device (150) to the simulated hand (160).
- 30 5. The system of claim 4, wherein the simulated hand (160) comprises a material having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties of a human hand.

6. The system of claim 4 or claim 5, wherein the simulated head (170) comprises a material (202) having a dielectric constant approximating an average dielectric constant of a human head.
- 5
7. The system of claim 5 or claim 6, wherein the material (202) comprises a liquid.
8. The system of any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein the head (170) is
10 configured in a shape simulating that of a human head.
9. The system of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the simulated human body part is a simulated torso (570) comprising a material (202) having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties of a human torso.
- 15
10. The system of claim 9, wherein the support (560) comprises a platform (562) mounted to a platform support (564), and wherein the surface area of the platform support (564) in contact with the platform is no greater than 40% of the horizontal surface area of the platform (562).
- 20
11. Use of a simulated hand (160) for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device (150), the simulated hand (160) supporting the mobile communication device (150) during testing, wherein the simulated hand (160) comprises a material having dielectric properties
25 approximating average dielectric properties of a human hand.

12. Use of a simulated hand (160) and a simulated head (170) for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device (150), the simulated hand (160) supporting the mobile communication device (150) and the simulated head (170) being positioned on an opposite side of the mobile communication device (150) to the simulated hand (160) during testing, wherein the simulated hand (160) comprises a material having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties of a human hand, and wherein the simulated head (170) comprises a material (202) having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties of a human head.
13. Use of a simulated torso (570) for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device (150), wherein a probe (120) is positioned within the simulated torso (570) during testing, and wherein the simulated torso (570) comprises a material (202) having dielectric properties approximating average dielectric properties of a human torso.
14. A method for conducting specific absorption rate testing of a mobile communication device (150), comprising:
- positioning the mobile communication device (150) in relation to a simulated human body part (170; 570);
- positioning a probe (120) within a simulated human body part (170; 570), the simulated human body part (170; 570) positioned in proximity to the mobile communication device (150); and
- determining a field strength within the simulated human body part (170; 570) of a field radiated by the mobile communication device (150).
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the determining step further comprises causing the mobile communication device (150) to radiate the field.

16. The method of claim 14 or claim 15, wherein the field comprises any of: an electric field, a microwave frequency field or a radio frequency field and the determining comprises sensing a respective one of an electric field, a microwave frequency field or a radio frequency field.
- 5
17. The method of any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein the simulated human body part comprises a simulated head (170) and the support comprises a simulated hand (160), and the method further comprises locating the simulated head (170) on an opposite side of the mobile communication device (150) to the simulated hand (160) and positioning the mobile communication device (150) in supported relation to the simulated head using the simulated hand.
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18. The method of any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein the simulated human body part comprises a simulated torso (570) and the method further comprising positioning the mobile communication device (150) proximate the simulated torso by placing the mobile communication device (150) beneath the simulated torso.
- 15

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**FIG. 1**

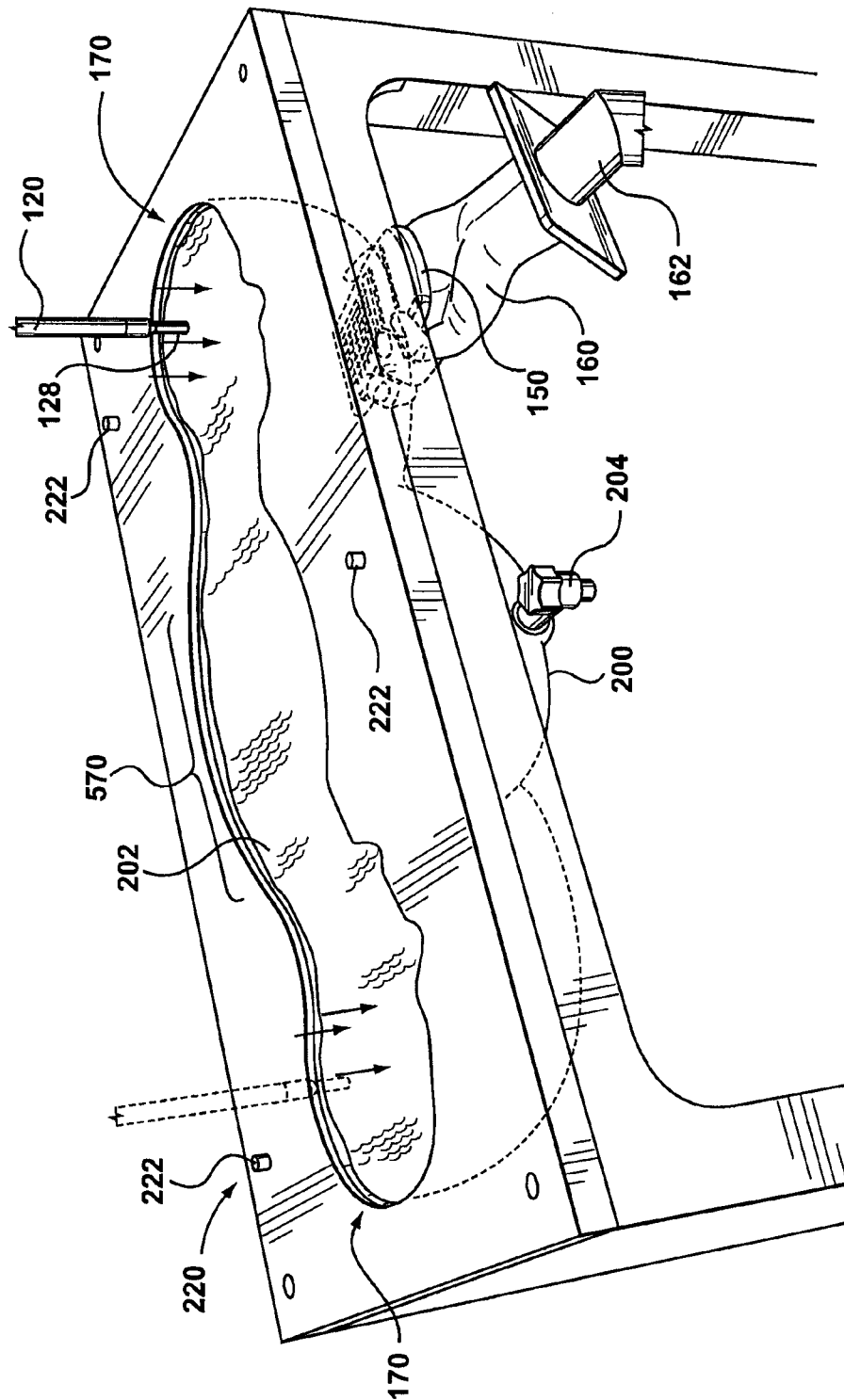


FIG. 2

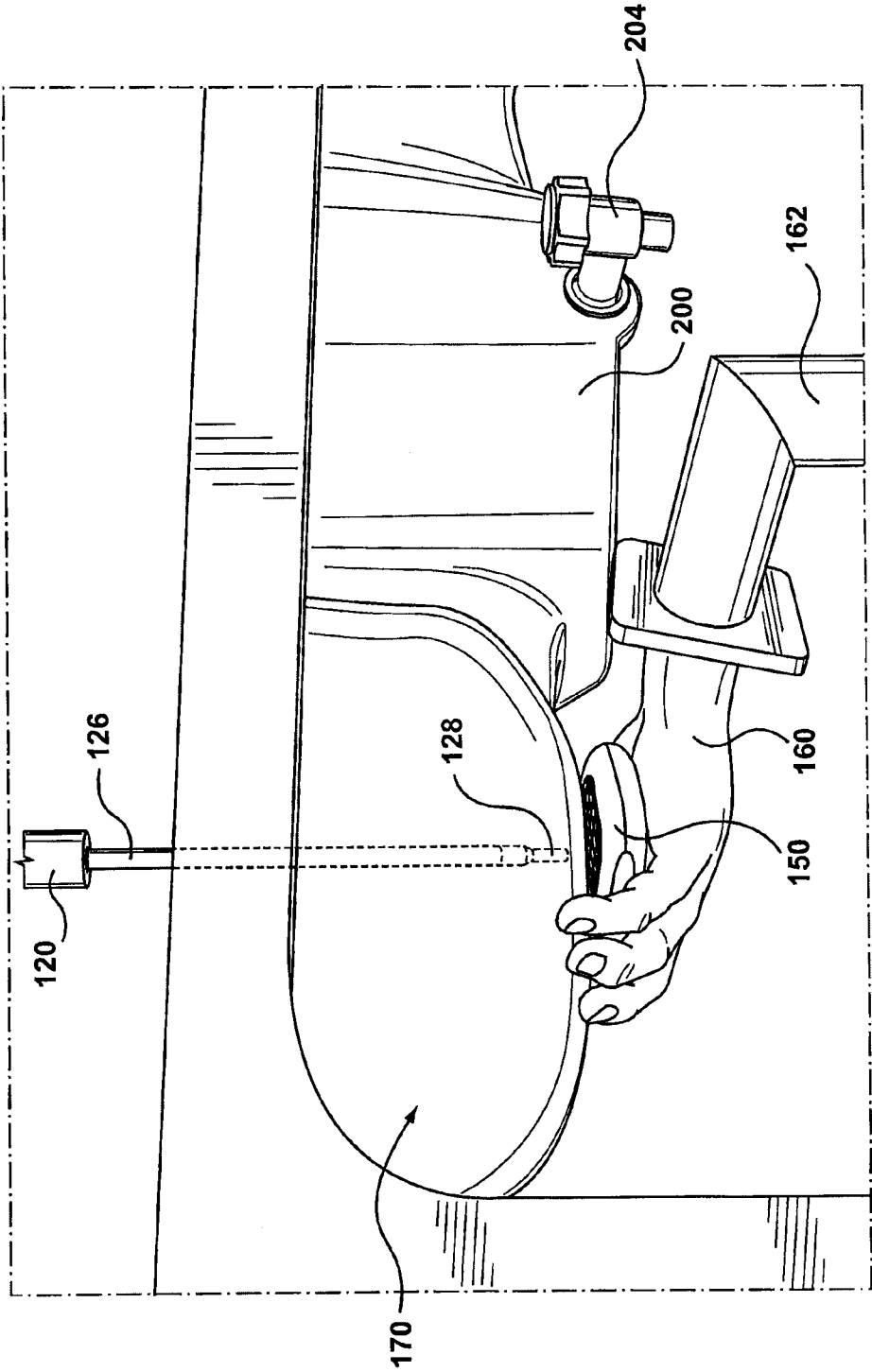
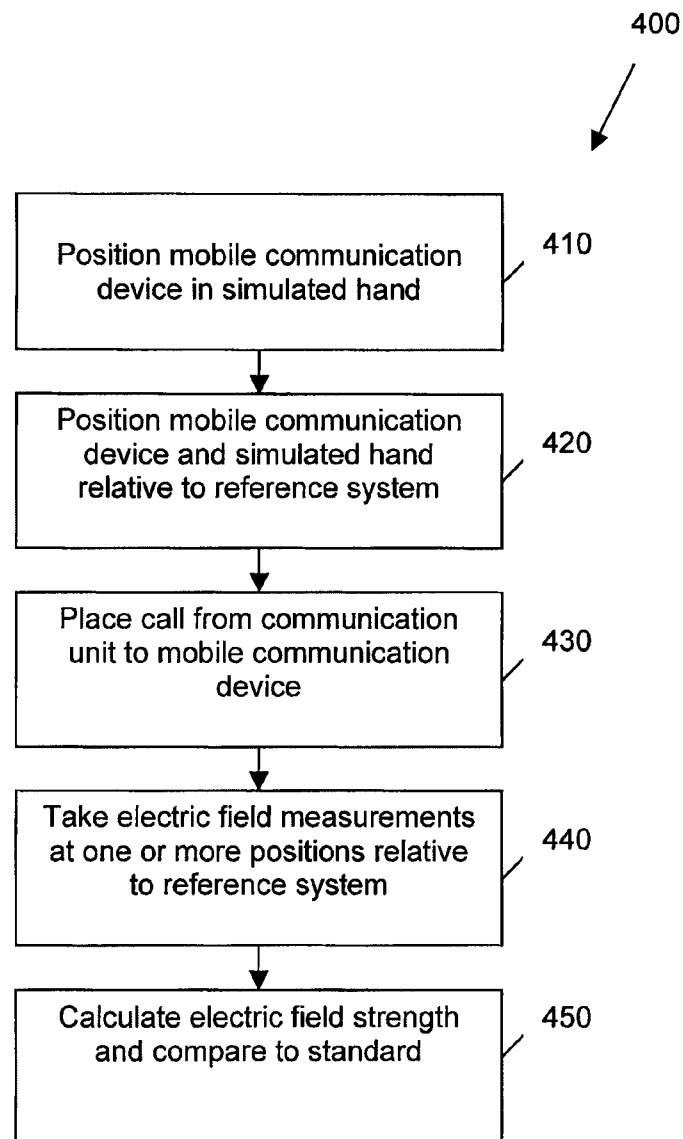
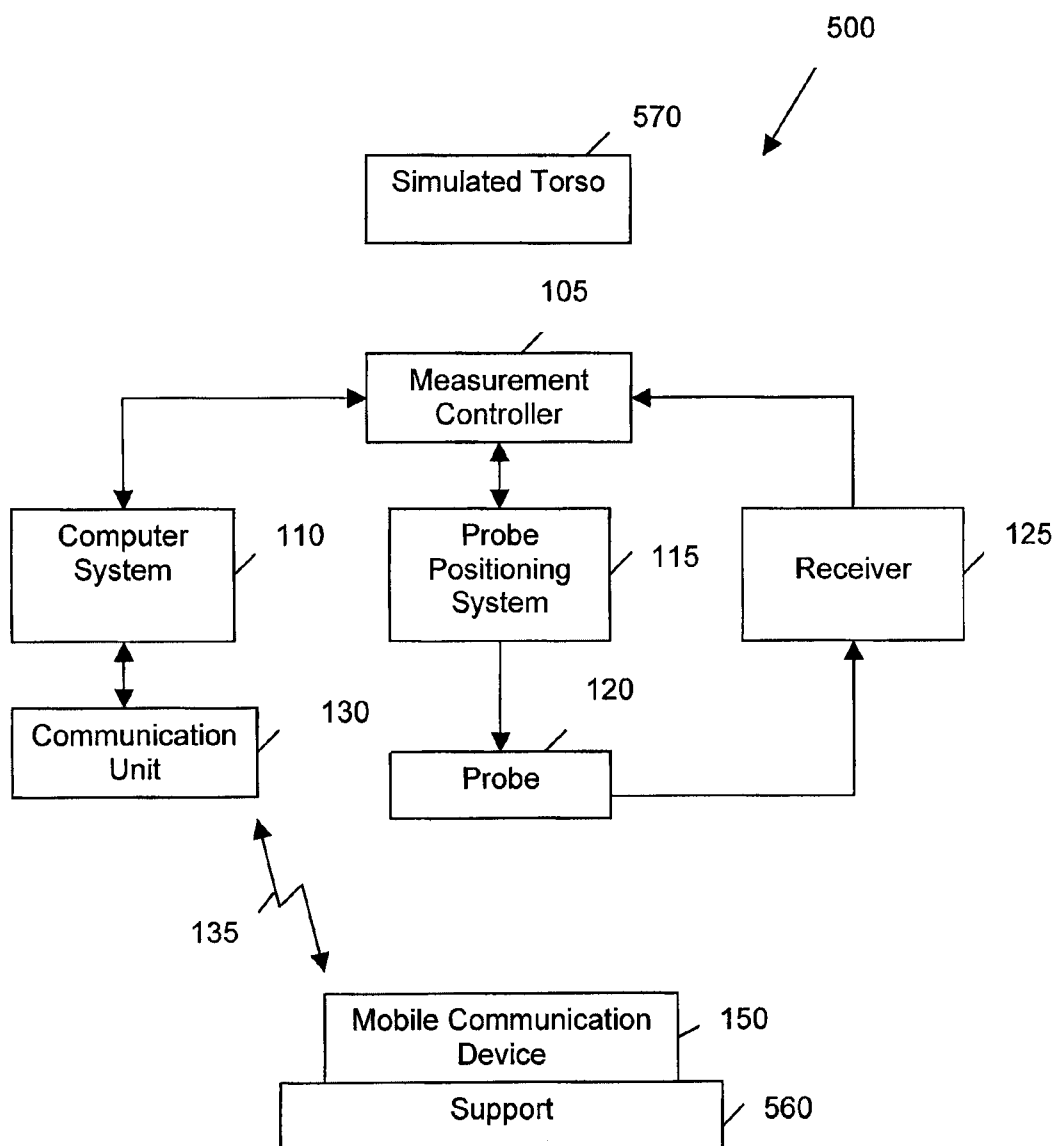


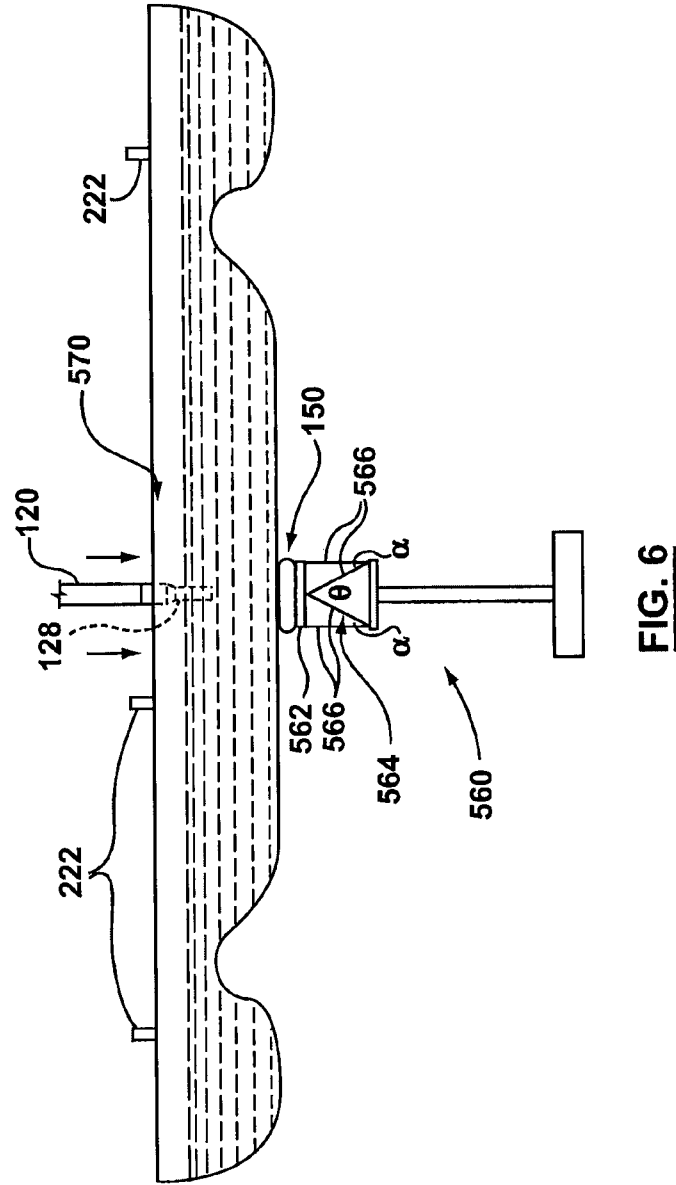
FIG. 3

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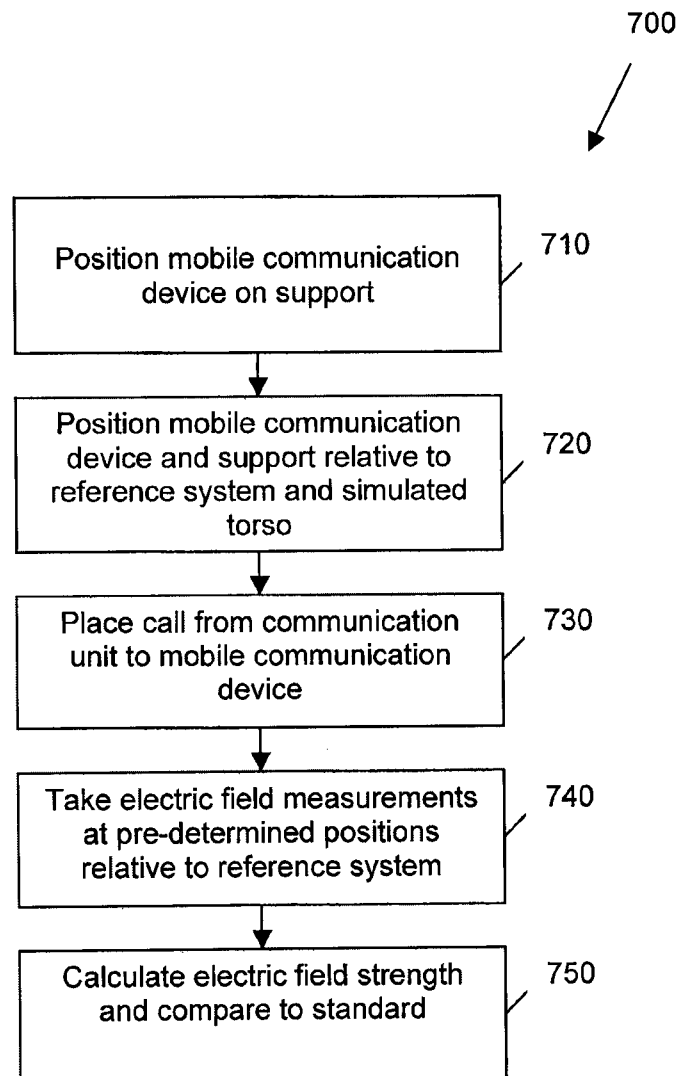
**FIG. 4**

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**FIG. 5**



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**FIG. 7**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2008/000789

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC: G01R 29/00 (2006.01) , H04Q 7/34 (2006.01) According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC: G01R, H04Q Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic database(s) consulted during the international search (name of database(s) and, where practicable, search terms used) Databases: Delphion, ECLA, Canadian Patent Database Keywords: specific absorption rate, absorbed power, phantom, hand, probe, support, processor		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2004/0235541 A1 (Iwai et al.) 25 November 2004 (25-11-2004) abstract figure 1 paragraphs [0081], [0083], [0090], [0105]	11, 12
Y		1-10, 13-18
Y	CA 2 550 158 A1 (Iyama et al.) 7 March 2003 (07-03-2003) abstract figure 4 page 15, lines 18-22 page 16, lines 3-8	1-10, 13-18
A	US 6 587 677 B1 (Hombach et al.) 1 July 2003 (01-07-2003) entire document	1-18
☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 July 2008 (23-07-2008)	Date of mailing of the international search report 13 August 2008 (13-08-2008)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA Canadian Intellectual Property Office Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT 50 Victoria Street Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9 Facsimile No.: 001-819-953-2476	Authorized officer S. Choudhury 819- 934-6751	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTInternational application No.
PCT/CA2008/000789

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2004/048949 A1 (Woo) 10 June 2004 (10-06-2004) entire document	1-18
A	US 5 610 519 (Hankui et al.) 11 March 1997 (11-03-1997) entire document	1-18

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International application No.
PCT/CA2008/000789

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